

REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND,
FOR
1884.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1885.

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REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

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SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND, FOR 1884.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEUX HERBERT,
EARL OF CARNARVON, K.P.,

&c., &c., &c.

LORD-LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour, in conformity with section 112 of the 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106, to submit our Report for the year 1884, being the sixteenth since the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland have been placed under the superintendence of this Department.

THE SEA FISHERIES.

The returns obtained from the Collectors of Customs and the Coast Guard show that the number of Registered Vessels in Ireland during 1884 fishing for sale amounted to 5,785, with crews consisting of 20,884 men, and 941 boys.

Of the above, 1,588 vessels, 6,014 men and 407 boys, are shown as exclusively fishing for sale; and 4,197 vessels, 14,870 men and 534 boys as partially so engaged.

It would appear from the above that there is a decrease of 81 vessels and 108 men since last year, whilst in the number of boys there is an increase of 59. This would make the actual decrease of the persons employed 49.

We have, however, to repeat the opinion expressed in former reports, that these returns cannot be considered as accurate, as we are aware that numbers of boats are engaged in fishing, particularly on the west coast, which are not registered.

MACKEREL FISHERY.

The mackerel season of 1884 was a successful one, and although the total capture was somewhat less than 1883, the prices obtained were higher than in that year, the result being that whereas in 1883 the gross amount realized by the fishermen was £170,624—the largest amount ever previously obtained in one season, the value of the capture in 1884, was, £196,180—being £25,526 in excess of the previous year. The average price obtained per box of 120 fish was 17s. 4d., that of the two previous years averaging only 14s. per box.

The prices varied from 5s. to 90s. per box, giving an average of 17s. 4d. per 120 fish.

Although there has been a decrease in the number of boats attending the mackerel fishing, it is gratifying to find that, whereas last year there were 34 English and Manx boats employed in excess of Irish boats, this year it is reduced to 22.

The Light required for Baltimore Harbour, referred to in last report, has been provided and is found most useful—this was done under the Sea Fisheries Act of 1883.

The capture off the different parts of the coast will be seen by the following statement showing the quantity brought into the ports named.

Kinsale,	99,359 boxes.	Carrigrohilly,	48 boxes.
Union Hall,	4,247 "	Ballydoogan,	1,023 "
Baltimore,	77,386 "	Ballycrovane,	694 "
Smerwick,	11,521 "	Castletown Berehaven,	13,345 "
Dingle,	1,781 "	Ventry	12,868 "
Castletownshend,	4,504 "		

At Baltimore 8 vessels arrived with ice, the quantity imported amounting to 8,172 tons; 3 of these vessels remained as hulks during the season, and in addition 5 other hulks—with a tonnage of 1,410 tons—were employed in storing it.

REPORT OF THE

Fourteen steamers, of a gross tonnage of 1,853 tons, were employed in conveying the fish to the English markets.

Ninety-six men were employed in buyers' boats, at an average weekly cost of £1 4s. each man, and a considerable number of men were also employed as packers, &c., at good wages.

AT KINSALE.

Twelve vessels arrived with 7,225 tons of ice.

Ten hulks—with a gross tonnage of 2,742 tons—were used for storing ice.

Fourteen steamers were employed conveying the fish to England—gross tonnage 1,645 tons.

There were 260 men employed in the buyers' boats, at wages of £1 6s. a week per man.

About 100 were also employed as packers, at the wages of £1 10s. a week per man, and about 20 carters, at £1 a week per man.

The gross earnings of these men at Baltimore and Kinsale, would it be believed exceed the sum mentioned in last year's report, viz., £12,000 for the season.

FRENCH VESSELS.

The number of French vessels fishing off the Irish coast was 90—being an excess over last year of 13.

HERRING FISHERIES.

The capture of herrings in the places named below, from whence only we have been enabled to procure statistics, was somewhat less than in 1883, but the prices realized more than compensated for the reduced capture, the fishermen having received in 1884 £111,124, the result of the earnings being more by £5,386 than in 1883.

A reference to last year's report will show that the herring fisheries have during the last two years been much more successful than in the two or three preceding years, and it is believed that if we could obtain statistics of the capture from other places where we are aware herrings are taken in considerable quantities—the result would show a large increase in the quantity and value of the herring fisheries.

The fishing at Kinsale realized £39,566, and although somewhat less than the capture of 1883, it is evident that it has been for some time past not only the principal mackerel fishing station, but also the most productive of all the herring fishing stations on the coast.

It was expected last year that considerable development would take place in this fishing from the Baltimore and Cape Clear districts, but this has not occurred to any appreciable extent. Probably the expenses may have prevented the fishermen from providing herring trawls which would necessitate a large outlay of money.

As regards the prices obtained it is difficult to account for the wide difference between one place and another. At Howth the highest average price was obtained, viz., £1 18s. 4d., the lowest being at Balbriggan, where only 14s. 1d. per mouse was received.

HERRING FISHERY, 1884.

	Boats employed, and largest number on any one day.				Total Capture, No. of Mice.	Average Price.	Total Value.
	English.	Scottish.	Irish.	Foreign.			
Howth, between 2nd June and 27th September.	6	140	94	1	6,249	1 18 4	11,665
Arklow, between 18th June and 22nd December.	—	—	70	—	1,417	0 15 2	1,077
Kinsale, between 12th April and 21st June.	1	134	12	2	44,323	0 17 10	29,566
Greenock, between 17th June and 10th November.	4	2	48	12	10,750	1 0 7	11,057
Ardglass, between 26th May and 26th October.	—	106	70	—	16,083	1 5 2	17,735
Omeath and Warrenpoint, between 16th August and 22nd December.	—	—	14	—	194	1 0 8	200
Kilkeel, between 1st June and 1st November.	3	11	16	7	8,400	1 5 0	10,573
Auntalong, between 11th June and 1st November.	16	15	30	5	15,008	1 2 6	10,875
Courtown, between 14th October and 26th Dec.	—	—	20	—	140	1 0 0	140
Balbriggan, between 21st June and 27th Dec.	—	2	73	3	2,711	0 14 1	1,284
Total.					102,329	1 1 6	111,124

PIERS AND HARBOURS.

The following is a list of Applications received for grants for constructing or improving Piers, Boat Slips, and Harbours. The works mentioned are given in their order of counties, and not in their order of importance.

No.	County.	Name of Pier.	Situation.
1	Antrim,	Ballywillan,	Portrush.
2	"	Ballywaldo,	Opposite Rathlin Island.
3	"	Portlunck,	Island Magee.
4	Clare,	Liscannon,	Liscannon Bay.
5	"	Lahachoola,	River Shannon.
6	"	Muckinish,	Muckinish Bay, in Blackhead Bay.
7	"	New Quay,	South of entrance to Anglinish Bay.
8	"	Seaford,	South of Mal Bay.
9	"	Frangh Castle,	Between Mal Bay and Liscannon Bay.
10	"	Ruville,	Ruville Bay, at Mouth of Shannon.
11	"	Cah Island,	5½ miles north-east of Hag's Head.
12	"	Sentary Islands,	In River Shannon, off Killybeg.
13	"	Kilboe,	Moore Bay.
14	"	Derran,	Between Blackhead Bay and Liscannon Bay.
15	"	Carrigishelt,	Carrigishelt Bay, at Mouth of Shannon.
16	"	Maree West,	About 10 miles north-east of Loop Head.
17	"	Old Quay,	Opposite Anglinish Point, on south side of Galway Bay.
18	"	Merville,	North-west of Milltown Malbeg.
19	"	Kilbala,	River Shannon, 3 or 4 miles east of Loop Head.
20	"	Cowlon Tallig,	About 8 miles north-east of Loop Head.
21	"	Guelson Ross,	About 4 miles north-east of Loop Head.
22	"	The Healewinn,	Furthly Bay, south-east from Donegal Point.
23	"	Killybeg,	River Shannon.
24	Cork,	Robert's Cove,	West of entrance to Cork Harbour.
25	"	Glanes Harbour,	About 7 miles east of Skibbereen.
26	"	Monkstown,	North-west of Cork Harbour.
27	"	Knockadon,	South of Youghal Harbour.
28	"	Kilcolmane,	North side of Dunmanus Bay.
29	"	Ahanskeesta,	North side of Dunmanus Bay.
30	"	Gortakilla,	South side of Bantry Bay.
31	"	Dunroe,	At head of Dunmanus Bay.
32	"	Boosha,	South side of Bantry Bay.
33	"	Curry's Cove,	South side of Dunmanus Bay.
34	"	Dunlough,	Between Three Castle Head and Mizen Head.
35	"	Long Island,	South of Schell.
36	"	Whiddy Island,	Bantry Bay.
37	"	Lower Ring,	Clewkeilly Bay.
38	"	Baltimore,	North-east of Cape Clear.
39	"	Ross,	Rossmore Bay, north-west of Galley Head.
40	"	Union Hall,	South side of Glenties Harbour.
41	"	North Harbour, Cape Clear,	North-west side of Cape Clear Island.
42	"	Recek,	North side of Bantry Bay.
43	"	Tragumoon,	Tragumoon Bay, between Torchad Bay and Lough Hyna.
44	"	Kinsale,	14 miles south of Cork.
45	"	Ballycotton,	Ballycotton Bay.
46	"	Evans's Cove,	South side of Bantry Bay, near Sheep's Head.
47	"	Lahaneley,	Between Black Ball Head and White Ball Head, in Bantry Bay.
48	"	Kilkinikin,	North of White Ball Head, in Bantry Bay.
49	"	Firkool,	Firkool Bay, between Crow Head and White Ball Head.
50	"	Beshloe,	Opposite Dunsey Island.
51	"	Dunsey Sound,	East side of Dunsey Island.
52	"	Garrish Islands,	Between Dunsey Island and Ballydonegan Bay.
53	"	Fohar,	South-west side of Ballydonegan Bay.
54	"	Trag-na-ruban,	South side of Ballydonegan Bay.
55	"	Ballydonegan,	East side of Ballydonegan Bay.
56	"	Trag-na-piarla,	Between Ballydonegan Bay and Cod's Head.
57	"	Cow-a-ganiv,	South-east of Cod's Head.
58	"	Clenagh,	Near Cod's Head.
59	"	Guraghag,	East of Cod's Head.
60	"	Cowan-a-gowr,	South side of Bantry Bay.

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No.	County.	Name of Place.	Location.
61	Cork,	Castletown Bore,	Bantry Bay.
62	"	Trillicken,	Tragumna Bay, between Tordmal Bay and Lough Hyne.
63	"	Cape's Point,	North side of Glanlora Harbour.
64	"	Mohannah,	In River Ilse.
65	Donegal,	Muckross,	Donegal Bay.
66	"	Inver,	Inver Bay, in Donegal Bay.
67	"	Malin Head,	Northern extremity of County Donegal.
68	"	Donagel,	At head of Donegal Bay.
69	"	Ballyvastrane,	East coast of Promontory of St. John's Point, Donegal Bay.
70	"	Ballynass,	Ballynass Bay, south of Inishkeefin.
71	"	Culstiff,	Between Glenties Head and Inishowen Head.
72	"	Bay,	West shore of Lough Swilly.
73	"	Portwalton,	Ballyvastrane Bay, Lough Swilly.
74	"	Newbridge,	West shore of Lough Swilly.
75	"	Dungloe,	South of the Rosses.
76	"	Kelly's Rock,	East shore of Donegal Bay.
77	"	Portochro,	North-west coast of Promontory of St. John's Point, in Donegal Bay.
78	"	Lerry,	Fintragh Bay, in Donegal Bay.
79	"	Malinmore,	Malin Bay.
80	"	Tory Island,	Off north-west coast of Donegal.
81	"	Travahinga,	Between Lough Swilly and Travahinga Bay.
82	"	Movilla,	North-west shore of Lough Fyffe.
83	"	Killybegs,	Killybegs Harbour, in Donegal Bay.
84	"	Greenowale,	Opposite Magilligan Point, Lough Fyffe.
85	"	Maghery,	Maghery Bay, between Gweedagh Bay and Arran Island.
86	"	Gortlenade,	North of Cruik Island, opposite Cruik Island.
87	"	Owey Island,	North of Cruik Island.
88	"	Portnacross,	Fintragh Bay, in Donegal Bay.
89	"	Donnall,	Glen Bay, east of Rossan Point.
90	"	Ardsingrappery,	Gweedagh Bay.
91	"	Rinnakill,	Toolin Bay, west of Kilran.
92	"	Cassidown,	Inishkeefin, south of Donegal.
93	"	Cruit Island,	North-west of the Rosses.
94	"	Barnfoot,	West side of Inver Bay.
95	"	Dundurn,	South-west of Ballyvastrane.
96	"	Ilson,	South side of Arranmore Island.
97	"	Port of Inver,	Inver Bay, in Donegal Bay.
98	"	Leahargue,	East side of Arran Island.
99	"	Bannaburra,	North of the River Erne.
100	"	Maghamacarty,	West side of Ballyvastrane Bay.
101	"	Gola Roads, or Maghamacarty,	Opposite Gola Island.
102	"	Ballyvastrane,	Between St. John's Point and Dunkineely, in Donegal Bay.
103	"	Portnoo,	Opposite Inishkeefin, on south side of Gweedagh Bay.
104	"	Lahavane,	Near Lough Hyne, on west side of Lough Swilly.
105	"	Glenties,	South of Ballyvastrane Bay, in Lough Swilly.
106	"	Malinbeg,	Near Toolin Head.
107	Down,	Killough,	South-west of Antrim.
108	"	Antrim,	Between Dundrum Bay and Carrington Lough.
109	"	Kilkeel,	Between Dundrum Bay and Carrington Lough.
110	"	Ballyvastrane,	West of Burrell Island.
111	"	Clough,	Clough Bay, west of North Rocks.
112	"	Newcastle,	3 miles west of Dundrum Head, in Dundrum Bay.
113	"	Portavogie,	Between Ballyvastrane and Clough.
114	Dublin,	Rush,	North of Dublin, 14 miles.
115	"	Loughshanny,	Between Merrion and Rush.
116	"	Collinson,	At Dalkey, opposite north part of Dalkey Island.
117	Galway,	Ballyvastrane,	Galway Bay, east of Galway.
118	"	Serballin,	At head of Cleonilla Bay, in Bortaghal Bay.
119	"	Callowish,	Mooreish Bay, west of Kilkeel Bay.
120	"	Deerhaven,	Ballyvastrane Harbour.
121	"	Bosnack,	Cassidy Bay, north-west of Kilkeel Bay.
122	"	Cashle,	Cashle Bay, on north side of Galway Bay.
123	"	Island Bóda,	Galway Bay.
124	"	Knockmulla,	North of Galway Bay.
125	"	Croghan,	Mooreish Bay.
126	"	Kilkeel,	Kilkeel Bay, on south-east side of Galway Bay.
127	"	Bealabra,	Between Roundstone Bay and Gorteen Bay.
128	"	Cloggan,	Cloggan Bay, west of Ballyvastrane Harbour.
129	"	Oranmore,	Oranmore Bay, north-west part of Galway Bay.

No.	County.	Name of Place.	Situation.
130	Galway,	Collaheigue,	East side of Greatman's Bay.
131	"	Corra or Travindaleen,	Gregory's Sound, on Inishmaan or Mid-Island of Arran.
132	"	Kilcassie,	West side of Kilkieran Bay.
133	"	Mason Island,	West of Mweenish Island.
134	"	Half Mass,	Mace Head, west of Ard Bay.
135	"	Ard West,	Opposite Mason Island.
136	"	Letterard,	West shore of Bertraghboy Bay.
137	"	Mace,	South-east of Mace Head.
138	"	Letterdesbert,	North side of Ard Bay.
139	"	Derrynea,	At head of Oshila Bay.
140	"	Kilmurree,	Inishmore, or North Arran Island.
141	"	Kilrona,	Inishmore, or North Arran Island.
142	"	Leughmore,	Inishmore, or South Arran Island.
143	"	Inishlackan,	Mouth of Roundstone Bay.
144	"	Tarven,	Kilvarra Bay, on south-east side of Galway Bay.
145	"	Bush,	West of Kinvara Bay.
146	"	Gannougha,	Between Aughris Point and Cleggan Pier.
147	"	Rossaveal,	Cashla Bay, on north side of Galway Bay.
148	"	Calla,	East of Ballyconneely Bay.
149	"	Clifden,	At head of Clifden Bay.
150	"	Bunowen,	Between Slyne Head and Ballyconneely Bay.
151	"	Dunloughan,	About 5 miles north-east of Slyne Head.
152	"	Killeany,	Inishmore, or North Arran Island.
153	"	Arishore,	Kilkieran Bay.
154	"	Inishodra,	Opposite Cleggan Harbour.
155	"	Rushen,	On eastern side of Inishboffin.
156	"	Kilkeery,	West of Kilkeery Harbour.
157	"	Beachlagan Pass,	At head of Greatman's Bay.
158	"	Dinish Island,	North-west of Furze Island, which is north-west of Lettermullen Island.
159	"	Lettermullen,	West of Gorman Island.
160	"	Letterfrack,	Between Kilkeery Bay and Clifden.
161	"	Kilkieran,	West side of Kilkieran Bay.
162	"	Brindoughlin,	At entrance of Ballynakill Harbour.
163	"	Roundstone,	West side of Roundstone Bay.
164	"	Rinville,	Between Blavyle Head and Letterfrack.
165	"	Cashel,	Cashel Bay, at head of Bertraghboy Bay.
166	"	Murree,	West of Bertraghboy Bay.
167	"	Coomasfaha,	Between Cleggan Head and Letterfrack, in Ballynakill Bay.
168	"	Afnatally,	Bertraghboy Bay.
169	"	Whiststone or Cussige,	Bertraghboy Bay.
170	"	Ballyhees,	North-east coast of Inishmore, or South Arran Island.
171	"	Inishlack,	West of Inishboffin.
172	Kerry,	Anascan,	North shore of Dingle Bay.
173	"	Coolinake,	South shore of Dingle Bay.
174	"	Coomamore,	South side of Valentia Island.
175	"	Ballyheigue,	Ballyheigue Bay, south-east of Kerry Head.
176	"	Brandon,	West side of Brandon Bay.
177	"	Ballinskelligs,	West side of Ballinskelligs Bay.
178	"	Ballydavid,	East side of Smerwick Harbour.
179	"	Castleore,	Kennecore River.
180	"	White Strand,	" " east of Castleore.
181	"	Gleick,	" " north-east of Bannow.
182	"	Bannow,	" " north-east of Glimough.
183	"	Glimough,	" " north-east of White Strand.
184	"	Feint,	North shore of Trillick Bay.
185	"	Reenard,	Valentia Harbour, opposite Knightstown.
186	"	Dingle,	Entrance of Dingle Harbour.
187	"	Smerwick (Foillanahan),	West side of Smerwick Harbour.
188	"	Ballinamung,	South side of Smerwick Harbour.
189	"	Coomavudig,	Between Brandon Head and Ballydavid Head.
190	Limerick,	Ringmoyle,	River Shannon, 11 miles below Limerick.
191	"	Beagh Castle,	River Shannon, 3 miles west of Ringmoyle.
192	"	Glin,	River Shannon.
193	"	Knockardina,	At Glin, River Shannon.
194	Londonderry,	Portstewart,	5 miles south-west from Portrush.
195	Louth,	Carlingford,	Carlingford Lough.
196	"	Blackrock,	Dundalk Bay.
197	"	Giler's Quay,	North side of Dundalk Bay.
198	"	Clogher Head,	9 miles north-east of Drogheda.
199	"	Drogheda,	North of Dublin, 27 miles.
200	Mayo,	Carrowmore,	South side of Clew Bay.
201	"	Carrowkeena,	South side of Westport Bay.

No.	County.	Name of Place.	Station.
202	Mayo,	Behanillot,	Blackhead and Brounshaven Bays.
203	"	Inishark,	Between Clare Island and Inishark.
204	"	Killala,	Killala Bay.
205	"	Lochan,	Lochan Bay, to the north-west of Killala Bay.
206	"	Malmoney,	North side of Glow Bay.
207	"	Deogagh,	West coast of Achill Island.
208	"	Brounshaven,	North side of Glow Bay.
209	"	Brounshaven,	East coast of Achill Island.
210	"	Kool,	West coast of Achill Island.
211	"	Inishlyra,	Newport Bay.
212	"	Deogagh,	South-west coast of Achill Island.
213	"	Bollaghmore,	South coast of Peninsula of Carrann, north-west of Glow Bay.
214	"	Tonroege,	North coast of Peninsula of Carrann.
215	"	Portachoy,	Opposite the Mags of Brounshaven.
216	"	Portachoy,	About 4 miles east of Portachoy.
217	"	Deogagh,	North coast of Achill Island.
218	"	Deogagh,	Between Claggan Head and Deogagh Head.
219	"	Achill Sound Viaduct,	Across the narrowest part of Achill Sound.
220	"	Bouharrig,	Bouharrig Harbour, on north coast of Mayo.
221	"	Pollasmore,	South-east of Downpatrick Head.
222	"	Gulmaharra,	On mainland, at south part of Achill Sound.
223	"	Killbuck,	Between Achill, about 3 miles south-west of Downpatrick Head.
224	"	Kilbuck,	New Kilbuck Head, in Killala Bay.
225	"	Achill Bay,	Between Achill Island and Glow Bay.
226	"	Deogagh,	Achill Island, near south entrance of the Sound.
227	"	Claggan,	South part of Achill Sound.
228	"	Deogagh Point,	Achill Island, at the narrowest part of the Sound.
229	"	Gulmaharra,	On mainland, at narrowest part of Achill Sound.
230	"	Rossmore,	South-east side of Newport Bay.
231	"	Lochan,	Between Old Head and Murrisk.
232	"	Portachoy,	South Island of Inishmore, west of the Mull.
233	"	Illasmore,	Between Inishkeel, Achill Island, and the mainland.
234	"	Clare Island,	South-east coast of Clare Island, which lies west of Glow Bay.
235	"	Kill,	South coast of Clare Island.
236	"	Ballyteahy,	North coast of Clare Island.
237	"	Tullaghan,	Between Blackhead and Tullaghan Bays.
238	"	Tonacherry,	North-east coast of Achill Island.
239	"	Inver,	East side of Brounshaven Bay.
240	"	Deogagh,	North side of Glow Bay.
241	"	Deogagh,	North-east coast of Achill Island.
242	Sligo,	Pollasmore,	East side of Killala Bay.
243	"	Portachoy,	North-west shore of Brounshaven Bay.
244	"	Inishmore,	West side of Killala Bay.
245	"	Lochan,	West of Loughmore Point.
246	"	Anglican,	Near Anglican Head in Sligo Bay.
247	"	Pollasmore,	South-west of Anglican Head.
248	"	Lenasmore,	North-east point of Killala Bay.
249	"	Rossmore,	North-west of town of Sligo.
250	"	Inishmore,	Island south-west of Dungannon Bay.
251	Waterford,	Obispo,	Waterford Harbour.
252	"	Ardsmore,	Ardsmore Bay, between Youghal and Dungannon Harbours.
253	"	Hackett's Dock,	Passage East, Waterford Harbour.
254	"	Bollaghmore,	South shore of Dungannon Harbour.
255	"	Conisbeg,	Across Dungannon Harbour.
256	"	Brounshaven,	Brounshaven Bay, west of Trawenna Bay.
257	"	Trawenna,	South of Waterford, 7 miles.
258	Wexford,	Ballyhack,	Waterford Harbour.
259	"	Kilmore,	East of Portlough Point.
260	"	Rossmore,	On Peninsula forming south-east boundary of Wexford Harbour.
261	"	Inglis Point,	South-east point of Portlough Bay.
262	"	Barnow,	East of Barnow Bay.
263	Wicklow,	Greyhound,	South of Bay, about 5 miles.
264	"	Bray,	South of Dublin, about 12 miles.

Out of the foregoing, we, acting as members of the Piers and Harbours Commission, appointed under the Act 45 & 47 Vict., c. 26, have held inquiries into the following cases:—

No. in former Table.	County.	Name of Place.	No. in former Table.	County.	Name of Place.
1	Aurim,	Ballywillan.	137	Galway,	Moon.
2	"	Ballycasale.	138	"	Letterfrackert.
4	Clare,	Liscannon.	139	"	Derrynea.
8	"	Seafield.	140	"	Kilmurvey.
13	"	Kilkea.	141	"	Kilronan.
15	"	Currysholt.	142	"	Loughmore.
27	Cork,	Knockadoon.	143	"	Inishlackan.
37	"	Lower Ring.	144	"	Gassanoga.
38	"	Beltinacor.	147	"	Rossveel.
39	"	Rosa.	148	"	Oalla.
40	"	Union Hall.	149	"	Clifden.
43	"	Trugunacna.	150	"	Benowen.
44	"	Kinsale.	151	"	Dunloughan.
45	"	Ballycotton.	152	"	Killarney.
62	"	Trillick.	153	"	Armore.
66	Donegal,	Inver.	154	"	Inishbofin.
67	"	Malin Head.	155	"	Rosheen.
68	"	Donegal.	156	"	Killary.
69	"	Ballydoonagh.	157	"	Boadlagan Pass.
71	"	Calduff.	158	"	Dinish Island.
73	"	Portlaoine.	173	Kerry,	Anasand.
76	"	Kelly's Rock.	176	"	Braden.
77	"	Portlaoine.	178	"	Ballydarick.
78	"	Largy.	184	"	Funt.
79	"	Malinbeg.	186	"	Diagle.
82	"	Movilla.	194	Londonderry,	Portlaoine.
83	"	Killybegs.	195	Louth,	Cockingford.
84	"	Greenacra.	198	"	Claghair Head.
85	"	Portlaoine.	201	Mayo,	Carrickmacra.
94	"	Burnfoot.	202	"	Balmallick.
95	"	Bundoran.	204	"	Kilalea.
97	"	Port of Laver.	205	"	Lekra.
99	"	Bunnahugh.	211	"	Inishllyn.
102	"	Ballydoonagh.	220	"	Ballyliff.
108	Down,	Annalong.	221	"	Polinacra.
109	"	Kilkeel.	223	"	Killeaniff.
110	"	Ballyshannon.	224	"	Kilcumma.
111	"	Clagh.	228	"	Dornay Point.
114	Dublin,	Rush.	229	"	Gubacra.
118	Galway,	Scrathallia.	231	"	Lough.
120	"	Deerylavan.	244	Sligo,	Inishllyn.
121	"	Rossnacra.	245	"	Sakey.
122	"	Cashla.	246	"	Aughit.
124	"	Knockalla.	251	Waterford,	Clackpoint.
125	"	Cranpau.	252	"	Armore.
127	"	Bedantra.	253	"	Hackett's Dock.
128	"	Clagga.	254	"	Ballingall.
130	"	Colishogue.	255	"	Carrigra.
131	"	Cora or Travnaleen.	256	"	Boatman.
132	"	Killybegs.	257	"	Tramore.
133	"	Massa Island.	259	Wexford,	Kilmara.
134	"	Half Moon.	260	"	Rosara.
135	"	And West.	263	Wicklow,	Greystown.
136	"	Lettonard.	264	"	Bray.

The following is a list of the works that have been recommended, the amounts of the estimates of the Engineer to the Board of Public Works, the amount of the contract where contractors have been obtained by the Board, and the date for completion of works:—

No.	County.	Name.	Estimate.			Contract.			Date to be completed.
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
4	Clare,	Lisnagar,	6,000	0	0	4,307	0	0	31st October, 1885.
8	"	Redcliff,	3,100	0	0	2,825	10	0	1st October, 1885.
13	"	Kilkee,	1,100	0	0	—	—	—	—
15	"	Carrigrohilly,	13,500	0	0	12,160	0	0	1st November, 1885.
27	Co. Wick,	Kilcockstown,	1,750	0	0	1,181	0	0	1st June, 1885.
38	"	Ballinure,	1,000	0	0	—	—	—	—
39	"	Barry,	4,400	0	0	3,193	17	6	1st November, 1885.
40	"	Union Hall,	4,600	0	0	—	—	—	—
45	"	Ballyrobin,	20,500	0	0	18,795	0	0	1st June, 1887.
67	Down,	Malin Head,	10,000	0	0	7,765	14	11	1st October, 1884.
71	"	Chilfast,	1,000	0	0	2,319	7	3	1st November, 1885.
73	"	Portlaoine,	6,400	0	0	5,703	2	6	1st October, 1886.
77	"	Portlaoine,	2,600	0	0	1,719	0	0	1st November, 1884.
79	"	Malinmore,	1,300	0	0	—	—	—	—
95	"	Barlona,	3,500	0	0	—	—	—	—
108	Down,	Amnaburg,	4,000	0	0	3,550	0	0	1st November, 1885.
109	"	Kilkeel,	7,400	0	0	—	—	—	—
122	Galway,	Corkin,	2,750	0	0	—	—	—	—
125	"	Chenapost,	2,800	0	0	—	—	—	—
128	"	Cligga,	8,000	0	0	7,175	0	0	1st October, 1884.
130	"	Colinbeg,	2,000	0	0	—	—	—	—
131	"	Corn,	2,000	0	0	1,375	10	0	1st October, 1885.
133	"	Massa Island,	710	0	0	—	—	—	—
135	"	Aril West,	500	0	0	—	—	—	—
146	"	Chunmugla,	300	0	0	—	—	—	—
147	"	Rosscarb,	340	0	0	—	—	—	—
150	"	Barrow,	2,950	0	0	—	—	—	—
154	"	Inchlofin,	240	0	0	—	—	—	—
157	"	Banloughin Pass,	500	0	0	—	—	—	—
172	Kerry,	Anasra,	800	0	0	—	—	—	—
176	"	Barrow,	4,800	0	0	—	—	—	—
178	"	Ballyvaughan,	3,000	0	0	—	—	—	—
183	Limerick,	Knockadun,	10	0	0	—	—	—	—
194	Londonderry,	Presbyterian,	4,000	0	0	—	—	—	Finished.
195	Leath,	Chillingford,	15,000	0	0	10,850	0	0	1st November, 1884.
198	"	Cliffure Head,	17,000	0	0	—	—	—	—
201	Mayo,	Carraunkeeran,	3,000	0	0	2,701	8	0	1st October, 1885.
203	"	Balmullick Head,	3,400	0	0	—	—	—	—
205	"	Balmullick West,	500	0	0	—	—	—	—
221	"	Lacken,	5,630	0	0	—	—	—	—
223	"	Johnstown,	400	0	0	—	—	—	—
228	"	Killeshall,	1,250	0	0	—	—	—	—
231	"	Donny Point,	1,500	0	0	—	—	—	—
234	"	Leenacross,	1,250	0	0	—	—	—	—
244	Sligo,	Inishmore,	6,000	0	0	5,568	0	0	1st October, 1885.
245	"	Reddy,	4,000	0	0	3,553	0	0	1st November, 1885.
246	"	Angles,	2,000	0	0	1,500	0	0	1st October, 1885.
251	Waterford,	Clackagh,	3,100	0	0	2,618	19	3	1st October, 1885.
254	"	Ballymuck,	1,500	0	0	1,400	0	0	1st November, 1884.
256	"	Banlough,	4,500	0	0	4,164	5	6	1st October, 1885.
263	Wicklow,	Graysmore,	10,000	0	0	—	—	—	—

In addition to these, it has been decided to recommend works at the following places:—

No.	County.	Name.	Estimate.
1	Antrim,	Ballywillan,	£ s. d. 1,000 0 0
110	Down,	Ballyhallbert,	5,000 0 0
161	Galway,	Kilkeeran,	530 0 0
186	Kerry,	Dingle,	800 0 0
253	Waterford,	Hackett's Dock,	3,800 0 0
259	Wexford,	Kilmore,	5,500 0 0

The following is a list of those cases in which Surveys, Plans, and Estimates have been requested from the Board of Public Works in addition to the works for which grants have been already made :—

No.	County.	Name.	No.	County.	Name.
9	Antrim,	Ballycastle.	129	Galway,	Grassmore.
16	Clare,	Moyven West.	132	"	Kylesilla.
20	"	Goheen Tullig.	184	"	Half Mace.
21	"	Goheen Ross.	136	"	Lotticard.
44	Cork,	Kinsale.	137	"	Moss.
61	"	Castletown Bere.	138	"	Lothelockert.
66	Down,	Laver.	141	"	Kilreann.
69	"	Ballydooleane.	143	"	Enishackon.
75	"	Kelly's Rock.	149	"	O'Brien.
82	"	Movilla.	152	"	Kilberry.
83	"	Killybegs.	153	"	Rushoon.
84	"	Greencastle.	156	"	Killory.
94	"	Barafisk.	163	"	Romaldston.
97	"	Port of Laver.	184	Kerry,	Fenit.
99	"	Bannatruhan.	211	"	Indshyre.
111	Down,	Cloghy.	220	"	Belderrig.
118	"	Portlavin.	224	"	Kilcummin.
114	Dublin,	Rush.	247	Sligo,	Pollanliva.
120	Galway,	Derryinver.	252	Waterford,	Ardsone.
124	"	Knockalla.	257	"	Tonneson.
137	"	Deslinton.	264	Wicklow,	Bray.

DUBLIN DIVISION.

From Howth to Greystones, both stations inclusive.

According to the Coast Guard Returns, there are in this division 152 fishing craft, with 556 men, and 85 boys, as compared with 186 vessels, 627 men, and 84 boys, in 1883.

Trawling, long and hand lines, herring nets and draft nets, are the means of capture.

Herring, mackerel, cod, plaice, bass, mullet, sole, turbot, and whiting are taken.

Lobsters, in very limited numbers, and crabs, were taken round Ireland's Eye.

The conduct of the fishermen was good.

No part of the division is unguarded.

ARLOW DIVISION.

From the Branches, County Wicklow, North, to the Sluices, near Cahore, County Wexford, South, a length of 56½ miles.

No portion of this division unguarded.

The Coastguard Returns show, as employed in the fisheries during 1884, 214 vessels, 1,009 men and 25 boys.

Of the boats, 4 were of the first-class, 151 second, and 59 of the third.

The fish principally taken are herrings, cod, conger, ling, oysters, and trawl fish. Mode of fishing—nets, lines, dredges, and trawls.

It is believed that the fishermen in this district have been orderly and well-conducted—no reports to the contrary having been received.

WEXFORD DIVISION.

From the Sluices, near Cahore, to Bannow Bay.

The Harbour of Wexford, from Rosslare to Raven point, is unguarded, being under the control of the Customs authorities.

In this division there are 143 boats, 505 men, and 15 boys, engaged in sea-fishing: Of these 7 are first-class boats, 131 second, and 5 third.

Solely engaged in fishing, 28 boats, 82 men, and 6 boys; partially 115 boats, 423 men, and 9 boys. Fish generally captured—Herrings, mackerel, cod, bream, conger, pollock, sole, and plaice, &c.

The following remarks are by the Inspecting Commander of the Coastguard :—

The Inspecting Commander makes suggestions as to the advantages to the fishery that would be gained by additional accommodation for fishing boats being provided

along the coasts, and the probable development of the fishing industry that would be caused by such accommodation; and he suggests that in addition to the Rosslare Harbour, an additional fishing harbour should be constructed at Ballygarry, and another at Cullin or Kiln Cove, off Bannow. Unfortunately, it is not probable that funds can be provided for these projects, the Pier and Harbours Commissioners having already recommended that the accommodation at Kilmore should be increased, by a considerable addition to the Pier at that place, upon the condition that one fourth of the cost should be provided locally.

The fishermen are reported as orderly and well conducted.

WATERFORD DIVISION.

From the East Bank of Bannow Ferry to Ballyvoile Head, north of Dungarvan Harbour.

This division extends along the coast for a distance of 42½ miles, all of which is guarded; but in the estuaries the following portions are unguarded:—

From Oyster Point to Wellington Bridge, 5 miles; from Ballyhack to Fishersdown, 8 miles; from Glass House to Rockstown, 7 miles; from Churchpoint to Blackrock, 10 miles; total, 30 miles.

In the division there are 234 boats, 597 men, and 42 boys, employed in the sea fisheries; of these 14 are first class boats, 165 second class, and 55 third class.

Of the above there are solely engaged in fishing, 140 boats, 371 men, and 42 boys; partially so engaged, 94 boats and 226 men.

The fish principally captured are, mackerel, mullling, whiting, cod, soles, sprats, turbot, brill, plaice, hake, ling, and oysters. Sprats and mackerel are also taken in the largest quantities.

The modes of fishing are trawling, long lines, hand lines and nets.

The following is extracted from the report of the Divisional Officer of Coastguard:—

"This year has been remarkable for the immense number of herrings, mackerel, and sprats, off the coast, but owing to being unable to get them to any market in sufficient time, there has been very great waste."

"The herring fishery was entirely prosecuted by English and Scotch boats."

YOUNGAL DIVISION.

From Ballyvoile Head, near Dungarvan, to Ballycotton; a distance of 56½ miles.

Unguarded:—From Tullacourt Point to Ballyvoile Bridge, two miles; from Mino Head, East, to Corrin River West, six and three quarter miles; from Great Island to Ferry Point, five miles; from Glanwilliam to Ballyerivans, five miles; total, 18½ miles.

The Coastguard returns show as engaged in the sea fisheries 97 boats, 455 men, and 13 boys, viz.:—4 first class boats, 54 second class, and 29 third class. Of these, 18 boats, 83 men, and 4 boys are shown as solely engaged in fishing, and 79 boats, 372 men, and 9 boys only partially so engaged.

Hake, cod, ling, plaice, soles, mackerel, brans, whiting, and sprats have been taken.

No detailed report has been received from the Divisional Officer—he having only been recently appointed to the division.

QUEENSTOWN DIVISION.

From Garryroe, in Ballycotton Bay, West, to Lane's Cottages, Ringabulla Point, East. Length of coast, 110 miles.

Unguarded portion of division.—All the estuary of Cork Harbour, from and including Queenstown, to the City of Cork.

The returns show that 188 boats, 572 men, and 20 boys were engaged in the sea fisheries in 1884, viz.:—6 first class boats, 109 second class, and 73 third class. Of these, 78 boats, 279 men, and 15 boys were solely engaged in fishing, and 110 boats and 293 men and 5 boys partially so engaged.

The fishing is by means of trawls, long lines, hand lines, and seines.

No conflicts are reported amongst the fishermen, who are reported to have been very orderly.

The following is from the report of the Divisional Officer of Coastguard:—

"The fishing at Ballycotton, which is our principal fishing station, appears to have been, on the whole, rather better this year than the last. There were several shoals of herrings and sprats in the bay during the year. The number of boats has decreased, but there is a slight increase in the number of men, this is caused by the fact that they have taken lately to using the large Queenstown built whale boats which have a crew of 6 men, instead of the old fashioned yaws which only carried 3 or 4. The building of the pier which, I believe, will be begun this year, will be of great benefit, as at present there is no protection whatever from easterly winds. The means of distributing the fish through the country are not good, but I have no doubt with a better supply of fish better means would be forthcoming—at present it is chiefly done by hawkers with donkey carts, &c."

KINSALE DIVISION.

From Myrtleville Point, East, to Galley Head; a distance of 110 miles.

Unguarded portions:—From Barry's Head to Flat Head (Oyster Haven) $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; from Muckross to Virgin Mary Point, Dunny Cove, 3 miles 180 yards; total 4 miles, 1,500 yards.

In 1884 there were 243 boats, 1,228 men, and 69 boys reported to have been engaged in the sea fisheries; of these 50 boats, 305 men, and 32 boys were solely engaged in fishing, and 193 boats, 923 men, and 37 boys as only partially engaged.

The Inspecting Commander of Coastguard reports:—

* The present year, 1884, has undoubtedly been a good one for the fishermen. The mackerel season was probably the best for many years. The number of first class boats has increased, and the masters of some have shares in them.

"The contractor for building the fishery pier at Kinsale threw up his contract, and the work is now progressing more rapidly under the Board of Public Works.

"Baltimore, to the west of County Cork, has made great efforts to attract boats and buyers to that harbour, and with considerable success early in the year, but by far the largest part of the mackerel are brought to Kinsale.

"Lobsters are decreasing.

"A factory has been established in Kinsale for making mackerel from refuse fish, and is, I believe, succeeding well.

"The fishermen have been orderly and well behaved."

SKIBBEREEN DIVISION.

From Galley Head to Snaive Bridge—about 170 miles.

Unguarded about 70 miles, viz., Three Castles Head to Carberry Island, Carberry Island to Snaive Bridge; from Rinks Castle to Ballydehob; besides the Islands of Clear, Sheekin, Ringarogy, Long, Castle, Horse, and other smaller ones, occasionally visited.

The returns from Coastguard show that in 1884 there were 364 boats, 1,671 men, and 8 boys employed in sea fisheries; of these, 91 boats, 555 men and 3 boys, were solely engaged in fishing; and 273 boats, 1,116 men, and 5 boys, partially engaged.

Fish generally taken are cod, ling, mackerel, hake, pollock, bream, scad, and pilchards.

Modes of fishing—seines, hand and long lines, trawls, drift nets, and trammels.

The following is the Report of the Divisional Officer:—

"The increase in the number of first class vessels is, I think, an unmistakable sign that fishing as an occupation is more practised by the people than heretofore. Although there are two less boats of all classes employed during the past year, the number of men is larger, but there are next to no boys employed. The season has altogether been a successful one, the mackerel perhaps not quite in such large quantities, but of excellent condition. Very large quantities of hake and ling have been taken, particularly of Mill Cove and Glendore, as much as 60 per man per night on some occasions, and a ready market has been found for them. Excellent turbot, cods, and plaice, have been taken by trawls between Galley Head and Tee Head and between Sheekin and Miners Head, some of the cods and plaice were exceptionally large and commanded a good price. I am sure the moneys lent from the Reproductive Loan Fund have been of considerable service in almost all cases, and I hope the Commissioners will be enabled to continue this assistance to deserving men. A great many fishermen have made considerable sums of money during the past season and they are becoming more alive to the value of the harvest of the deep which is there for them to gather."

CASTLETOWNS DIVISION.

From Kenmare Bridge to Snaive Bridge, Bantry Bay.

A considerable portion of the coast in this division is unguarded, viz.:—From Bankcove to Snaive Bridge, 25 miles; Ardgroom to Kenmare, 26 miles; Ballydonegan to Dursley, 9 miles.

The returns show that in 1884 there were 176 boats, 628 men, and 71 boys, partially engaged in the sea fisheries, and 1 boat, 3 men, and 1 boy solely engaged.

The fish in general frequenting the coast are mackerel, pilchards, herrings, cod, ling, hake, pollock, whiting, &c.

Modes of capture—seines, herring nets, long lines, and hand lines.

Lobsters are captured in fair quantities.

The fishermen have been well conducted.

The following is from the Report of the Divisional Officer:—

"The mackerel fishing in the grounds of this division would be materially increased in Kenmare River, if better and more suitable places were constructed at Garinish and Quay loch.

"The mackerel caught in 1884 from Dursley to Glindam has been approximately a million, and when it is borne in mind that the fish are taken in nets in a stationary position, it may be reasonably inferred that the number would be doubled if boats were attainable which would work the drift nets, &c."

REPORT OF THE

VALENTIA DIVISION.

From Kinnare Bridge, South, to Inch Point, North.

Length of coast line, 170 miles. Unguarded, 51 miles, viz: Inch to Roskeigh, 46 miles; Roskeigh to Carter's Cove, 9 miles; Bray Head to Reenada Point, including Beginnis Island, 5 miles.

By the Coastguard returns there were 219 boats, 302 men, and 13 boys, engaged in the sea fisheries, viz:—Solely engaged in fishing, 37 boats and 167 men; partially engaged, 182 boats, 725 men, and 13 boys.

The kinds of fish generally captured are:—haddock, cod, herring, brill, plaice, gurnard, eel, ling, halibut, pollock, sand, mackerel, pilchard, &c.

Off the following grounds, large shoals of fish were seen at different periods as mentioned below:—

Lacken Point.—Small shoals of herring and mackerel half a mile off shore during the months of November and December.

Balkinskelligs.—Shoals of mackerel, herring, and pollock, one hundred to six hundred yards from shore, in August, September, and October.

Portmagee.—Mackerel and herring, five miles distant, March to May, and in October.

Knightstown.—Mackerel, close in shore, March to May, and October to December; herring, October to December.

Cahirciveen.—Mackerel, April and October, about half a mile from shore.

Great quantities of lobsters are reported to have been captured during the season.

The conduct of the fishermen has been good.

Nothing worth noting is contained in the Divisional Officer's reports further than that there has been a decrease in the fishing population, owing to numbers having gone to America.

DINGLE DIVISION.

From Inch Point, South, to Blennerville, North; length, 80 miles.

Unguarded, viz:—Tower Cove to Clagher Head, including the Black-4 shoals, 8 miles; Brandon Creek to Blennerville Bridge, including Mahare Islands, 10 miles; total, 48 miles.

The returns from the Coastguard for 1884, show there were 174 boats, and 592 men engaged in the sea fisheries, viz:—solely engaged in fishing, 46 boats and 157 men; partially engaged, 128 boats and 435 men.

Herring, mackerel, sole, turbot, brill, ling, eel, halibut, pollock, brown, whiting, gurnard, abound along this coast.

Large shoals are reported to have appeared off—

Minard Station.—Herring and mackerel, from 100 yards to 3 miles distant, in July, August, and September.

Dingle.—Mackerel, from close in shore to 10 miles distant, March to October, and later on close in shore.

Ventry.—Mackerel and herring in spring and harvest.

Ballydavid.—Mackerel and herring, 10th Feb. to 1st June, and from August to December.

Lobsters were captured in small quantities.

Fishermen reported to have been orderly and industrious.

The following is from the report of the Divisional Officer:—

"The fisheries for the past year have been good, especially the mackerel; travelling fair, and few herring. The fishermen complain of the want of a light at the entrance of the harbour, as they often have to lay their boats to in the Bay at night under small canvas, and of the shallowness of the water in mid channel, caused by a sand bank which, if removed and a light fixed at the entrance, would be a great boon to them and further the fishing interests in this locality."

He also comments on the danger of the roadway to Ballydavid Coastguard Station—this has been brought under the notice of the County Surveyor.

BALLYKINGE DIVISION.

From Blennerville, county Kerry, to Foynes—about 75 miles.

In this division there are 72 boats registered, employing 202 men and 19 boys. They are divided into 1 first-class, employing 7 men, and 10 second-class, employing 19 men, solely engaged; and 1 first-class with 3 men, 14 second-class with 35 men, and 47 third-class with 141 men, only partially engaged in fishing. The modes of fishing are nets and lines—no trawlers. Boats and gear are quite unsuitable for this coast, and the

people are too poor to provide better. Shoals of mackerel and herring were seen off the coast in spring and harvest about two miles off the shore. Mackerel is taken in the largest quantities. Great quantities of herrings also appeared from September to December in Shannon, but the fishermen were not provided with proper nets, and when a gale of wind came on about the 15th December, the fishing ceased.

The oyster beds in Tralee Bay and the Shannon are said to be improving, and spotting was much more noticeable this year.

The fishermen are orderly and peaceable. No conflicts.

SEAFIELD DIVISION, COUNTY CLARE.

From Ballymacrisnan to Carnapple Head—about 135 miles.

In this division there are 208 boats registered, employing 524 men and 10 boys. They are divided into the following, viz.:—Four second-class with 12 men, and 23 third-class boats with 61 men, solely engaged in fishing; and 183 third-class, with 451 men only partially so. There is a decrease in the number of boats registered in this division of 55, and in the number of fishermen of 198.

The Coast Guard Officer reports that the fishing this year has been, on the whole, below the average, principally on account of bad weather. It is expected that when the West Clare Railway has been completed the fisheries will be more keenly prosecuted, and conducted as a regular business. He states, that of fish there are plenty, but bad weather, small canoes, and poor shelter, with little demand for produce and difficulties of getting to market, are against much energy in this direction.

Nets and lines and lobster pots are the modes of fishing. During July and August shoals of mackerel appeared off Hags Head and remained for about two months. If the fishermen had larger boats and more nets they would do better. They are too poor to provide either, and they are badly in want of some improvement being made on Lisnagar Harbour. Great quantities of lobsters are captured between Seafeld Point, Mutton and Wattle Islands, and Melville Bay. The manufacture of kelp has materially interfered with fishing in parts of this division. Oyster fisheries not improving.

The fishermen are most peaceable and orderly. No conflicts.

GALWAY DIVISION.

From Canonmullagh Point to Mace Head—about 138 miles.

In this division there are registered 518 boats, employing 1,283 men and 180 boys. They are divided into 15 first-class with 55 men, 72 second-class with 238 men, and 215 third-class with 519 men solely engaged in fishing; and 124 second-class with 276 men, and 92 third-class with 205 men only partially so. The modes of fishing practised are nets, lines, lobster-pots, trawling. The descriptions of fish captured are turbot, brit, sole, plaice, whiting, hake, glasson, cod, ling, herrings, mackerel, &c. Herrings and mackerel appeared in parts of the coast in great shoals from half a mile to two miles off shore, but the means of capture were inadequate. The Glenina and Barna fishermen complain of injury done to their lines by trawling too near the shore, but it is difficult to say with accuracy if the lines lost have been in all cases by the action of the trawlers, and some disputes arise occasionally on this head. The fishermen are, however, peaceable and orderly. The erection of Piers at Island Eddy and Kinvarra is strongly urged by the Coast Guard Officer. Lobsters have been taken in large quantities. The oyster fisheries, save on the bed at Skindally, not improving.

CLIFDEN DIVISION.

From Mason Island to Doaghbeg—about 260 miles.

In this division there are 619 boats registered, employing 2,333 men and 4 boys. This is an increase of 28 boats and 158 men registered during the year. These are divided into 6 second-class, with 21 men, and 62 third-class, with 272 men, solely engaged in fishing; and 196 second-class, with 728 men, and 355 third-class, with 1,319 men only partially so. The Coast Guard Officer reports that the fisheries in this division are much as usual—fish tolerably abundant, but the means of catching them inadequate, and no market for them when taken to encourage many more to follow fishing as a livelihood. Nets and lines are the modes of fishing—no trawlers. Lobsters are taken in large quantities off Mason Island and Bay, and East and West Dooyey, Letterard, Ellistrim, Callow, Dolan, Leaghacarrig, Doonloughan, Turbot, Inishtrunk, and High Islands, and other places.

About 6,000 dozen have been taken, during the past year. Mackerel appeared in great shoals from August to November off different parts of the coast, but the means of capture were inadequate. The difficulties of getting to market at any reasonable rate prevent the fisheries from being developed. If the projected railway from Clifton to Galway were completed it would tend to promote the fisheries materially. In many places along this coast the fishermen labour also under all the disadvantages attendant upon the want of proper harbours, in which boats suitable for the fishing could be kept.

In the Killeries a small quantity of herrings were taken. The public oyster beds not improving, and only a small quantity of oysters brought to the private beds during the year. The fishermen are peaceable and orderly—no conflicts.

KELLS DIVISION.

From Doaghbeg to Faly Head in Blackod Bay—about 87 miles.

In this division there are registered 74 boats, employing 280 men and 4 boys. They are divided into 2 second-class, with 5 men, and 72 third-class, with 275 men, only partially engaged in fishing. The Coast Guard Officer reports that small quantities of herring and mackerel, in scattered shoals, appeared about three miles off the coast in August and September, but few were captured, the fishermen at that particular time being engaged at harvest-work in England and Scotland. About this time a few good hauls of mackerel were made in Kesh Bay. A considerable quantity of cod was captured in the spring between Achillbeg and Clare Island. Though the summer was an unusually fine one, the fish did not appear in such quantities as was expected, and on the whole was less than the summer of 1883. The officer states that a slip or landing place at Dagh is much required, and that it could be provided at a trifling expense by blasting away a few dangerous rocks at low water, and that he has himself witnessed some hairbreadth escapes by the canoe men when effecting a landing amongst the rocks.

The modes of fishing are nets and lines—no trawlers. The public oyster fisheries have not improved, nor have the private oyster layings been properly cultivated.

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly in their conduct.

BELMULLET DIVISION.

From Deane Head to Butter Point—about 73 miles.

In this division there are 171 boats registered, employing 440 men and 22 boys. They are all only partially engaged in fishing. The number has again slightly decreased owing it is stated to the emigration which has been going on.

Mackerel and herring are the principal fish exposed for sale in the market, but they are not plenty. Vessels come to Bohnaliet with large cargoes of herring. Lobsters are tolerably numerous, but chiefly round the out islands. A steam trawler worked for some time this year in Blackod Bay, and was reported to be doing well. She has, however, returned home to England. Nets and lines are the modes of fishing principally used. Large shoals of herring and mackerel appeared off parts of the coast from 200 yards to 3 miles off shore from August, and some in July to December. The means of capture were inadequate. The oyster fisheries have not improved.

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

BALLYCASTLE DIVISION.

From Brandy Point to Gap of Bartragh—about 52 miles.

In this division there are registered 141 boats, employing 647 men and 26 boys. They are divided into 1 second-class with 7 men, and 140 third-class with 640 men only partially engaged in fishing. The Coast Guard Officer reports that there being no regular fishermen in this division it is impossible to give an accurate idea of the state of the Fisheries. Large shoals of mackerel and herring have been seen off the coast and usually appear in February and August, and a few good takes have been made, but the boats being all small rowing boats the men only venture out in fine weather as there are no harbours for them to run into for shelter if it came on to blow suddenly.

If the piers proposed for Ballycastle and Belderrig were made—that at Lacka lengthened, and other places on the coast improved, it would be a great convenience to the fishermen and tend to develop the fisheries. Nets and lines are the modes of fishing practised—no trawlers—but the fishermen cannot afford to buy fishing gear when most wanted and in consequence miss many opportunities. Large shoals of herrings and

mackerel appeared off Kilcummin Head and in Rathfrán Bay from May to October, from half to two and a half miles off shore, but there were not sufficient means for their capture. The fishermen require larger boats and landing places suitable to the requirements of such and improved modes of fishing. Lobsters are captured in large quantities in parts of the division.

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

PULLENVIVA DIVISION.

From Gap of Bartragh, Killala, to Coney's Island, Sligo—about 58 miles.

There are registered in this division 46 boats, employing 218 men and 6 boys. They are divided into 3 second-class with 11 men, and 4 third-class with 12 men, solely engaged in fishing; and 39 third-class with 195 men only partially so.

The Coast Guard Officer reports that he considers there is plenty of fish along this coast, but the fishermen have not proper gear for their capture nor the means to provide it.

The modes of fishing are nets and lines, trawling and lobster-pots. Trawling has increased and there is good trawling ground off parts of the coast. Large shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared from September to middle of December from two to three miles off the shore, but no adequate means for capture. If the fishermen had proper harbours and good gear they could take a far greater quantity of fish. Lobsters were taken in large quantities. Oyster fisheries not improved. The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

SLIGO DIVISION.

From Coney's Island to Donegal.

There are registered in this division 147 boats, employing 548 men and 13 boys. They are divided into 1 first-class with 4 men, 13 second-class with 30 men, and 18 third-class with 70 men solely engaged in fishing; and 8 second-class with 36 men, and 107 third-class with 408 men only partially so.

The Coast Guard Officer reports that the fishing has slightly improved, especially on the Mullaghmore Guard. Large quantities of herring came into Donegal Bay during October and November, and the weather being favourable, large quantities were taken, but it is only on occasions like this that any fishing of importance is carried on. The fishermen combine farming with fishing and the greater number do not fish at all except during the herring season.

About 40,000 lobsters were taken and the means for capturing such are fairly adequate. Nets and long lines are the modes practised. Trawling is also carried on in several parts of the division with advantage. Had the fishermen larger boats and better nets and lines, a much larger quantity of fish would be taken. In many cases when the herrings are off the coast they cannot follow the fish in consequence of their boats being so small, and in some cases they have lost their nets, being so bad that they were not able to bear the weight of fish, and they are too poor to provide themselves with proper boats or gear. The oyster fisheries have not improved. The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

KILLBEGG DIVISION.

From Donegal Quay to Lower Ferry (Gweebarra River), Donegal.

There were, in 1884, 177 boats, 845 men, and 17 boys, as compared with 164 boats, 873 men, and 28 boys, in 1883.

The modes of capture are nets, long lines, and hand lines.

The Divisional Officer of the Coast Guard reports that, "mackerel appeared off the guards in this division, in great quantities; a few only were caught, owing to scarcity of nets—the fishermen not being in funds to procure them; and the fish did not frequent the harbours, as in former years, but remained three or four miles off the land."

The mackerel remained during July and August, and part of September. It is impossible to calculate the enormous loss, to the consumer, from want of the proper means of capture, throughout this very extensive division.

Herring, also, appeared, during November and December, and were taken in considerable quantities.

Cod, ling, plaice, whiting, and other fish are taken.

Lobsters and crabs are taken in considerable quantities, from Doonac Rock, round

REPORT OF THE

Doonan Head, and St. John's Point. On the Trelawny Guard, 20 boats fished for lobsters, and each boat captured about 18 dozen per week. On the Killybegs Guard, small quantities were taken. On the Trelin Guard, from Muckross Head to Dunglass Bay, about 300 dozen were captured; but the price being very low, the fishing is falling off.

On the Malinmore Guard, about 1,790 lobsters were taken.

On the Portnaco Guard, 200 barrels of lobsters, and 100 barrels of crabs were taken.

The fishermen are very orderly.

The extent of coast-line is about 135 miles.

GUIDORE DIVISION.

From Gwechara Bar to Oldcastle Point.

There were, in 1884, 121 boats, 458 men, and 43 boys, as compared with 93 boats, and 337 men, in 1883.

The Divisional Officer reports a falling off in the fishing, owing to the stormy season.

The modes of capture are long lines, hand lines, and nets.

Plaice, fluke, glasson, black pollack, cod, ling, herrings and mackerel are taken.

Lobsters and crabs, of the value of £1,000, were taken in the Rutland Guard. About £500 were taken in the Guidore Guard. The stormy season caused a considerable diminution in the take.

The conduct of the fishermen, generally, was good.

The extent of the coast line is 53 miles, of which a considerable part is unguarded.

RATHMULLAK DIVISION.

From Lough Swilly to Bloody Foreland.

There were in this division, in 1884, 213 boats, 532 men and 27 boys, as compared with 183 boats, 495 men and 22 boys, in 1883.

The modes of capture were hand and long lines.

The Divisional Officer of Coast Guard reports:—"The fisheries of this division, especially in Lough Swilly, have not been nearly as good as last year. The Fishery Pier at Port Salen will, when constructed, be a great boon to the Lough fishermen."

Cod, ling, pollock, bream, haddock, whiting, sole, plaice, turbot, herring and mackerel were taken.

Lobsters and crabs were captured, in considerable quantities, at Tory and Innishoffin Islands. At Horn Head, and round the rocks in Shoochaven Bay, about 100 dozen lobsters were taken. On the Mulroy Guard a large quantity were captured.

The fishermen of the district are orderly and peaceable.

The extent of coast-line is 150 miles of which about 57 are unguarded.

MOVILLE DIVISION.

From Dunaff to Magilligan Point, County Derry.

There were, in this division, in 1884, 223 boats, 846 men, and 24 boys, as compared with 231 boats, 970 men and 1 boy, in 1883.

Hand lines, and long lines are used.

Turbot, cod, ling, pollock, bream, and herring were taken.

Lobsters and crabs were taken in great quantities. On the Malin Head Guard, 375 dozen lobsters, and 1,590 dozen crabs, were captured. From Portnasautally to Dunmore Head, about 14,330 lobsters, and 70,300 crabs were taken.

The conduct of the fishermen was orderly.

The extent of coast-line is about 70 miles.

BALLETCASTLE DIVISION.

From Downhill, county Londonderry, to Jenny's Bridge, county Antrim.

In this division, in 1884, there were 88 boats, 176 men, and 27 boys, as compared with 95 boats, 180 men, and 25 boys, in 1883.

Hand lines, and long lines are the modes of capture.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports:—"The want of boat harbours is greatly felt along the coast especially at Balletcastle, Portrush, and Portstewart. At the former, with strong west, and north-west winds, landing is impossible. This also precludes a large quantity of fish arriving from Rathlin Island."

Cod, ling, pollock, and gurnet are taken.

Lobsters and crabs were taken, in large quantities, on the Portrush Guard, to the extent, it is said, of 4 tons. The same quantity is given, in the Coastguard return, as taken on the Port Ballintoy Guard. On the Ballycastle Guard, about 400 lobsters, and 820 crabs were taken.

The fishermen are very orderly.

The extent of coast-line is about 68 miles.

CARRICKFERGUS DIVISION.

From Jenny's Bridge to Fort William Park, near Belfast.

There were in this division, in 1884, 56 boats, and 128 men, as compared with 55 boats, 132 men, and 6 boys, in 1883.

Seines, long lines, hand lines, drift nets, herring nets, and trawls are the modes of capture.

Shoals of herrings appeared, during July and August, about 3 miles from the shore, off Portmuck, Island Magee.

Lobsters and crabs were taken, in considerable quantities, in Glenarm and Carnlough Bays. About 2,500 lobsters, and 5,000 crabs were taken here. On Portmuck Guard, also, a considerable quantity was taken.

The fishermen are very well conducted.

The extent of the coast-line is about 50 miles, no portion of which is unguarded.

DONAGHADEE DIVISION.

From Kinnegar to Newcastle Quay.

During 1884, 145 boats, 461 men, and 42 boys were employed, as compared with 153 boats, 550 men, and 46 boys in 1883. Hand lines, long lines, drift nets, and seine nets are the modes of capture.

Herring, cod, plaice, whiting, and pollock are taken.

Lobsters and crabs were taken in small quantities in the Donaghadee Guard. On the Ballywalter Guard, a considerable quantity was taken; and also on the Cloghy Guard.

The fishermen are orderly and peaceable.

The extent of coast-line is about 44 miles.

STRANGFORD DIVISION.

From Newcastle Quay to Sheepland Head.

In 1884, 101 boats, 186 men, and 4 boys were employed, as compared with 91 boats, 174 men, and 5 boys, in 1883.

Nets and hand lines are the modes of capture.

Herring, mackerel, cod, pollock, and whiting are taken. Herring and mackerel appeared off the shore in the Strangford and Killard Guards, between July and September, but not in large shoals.

Lobsters and crabs were taken in small quantities on the Tara Guard. About 130 dozen were captured on the Portaferry Guard, during this season.

The fishermen have been well conducted.

The extent of the coast-line is about 27 miles.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION.

From Sheepland Head to Riverfoot, Kilkeel.

During 1884, 131 boats, 555 men, and 27 boys were employed, as compared with 134 boats, 571 men, and 28 boys, in 1883.

Trammel nets, hand lines, and long lines are the means of capture.

The Division Officer of Coastguard reports:—"The general state of the fisheries in this division is fair. Ardglass, where the greater part of the fishing is done, having had a fair season. The herring fishing is principally done by Scotch boats. The fishing at Newcastle cannot improve on account of the obstruction of the harbour."

Turbot, whiting, mackerel, herring, ling, cod, pollock, and other fish are caught. Large shoals of mackerel and black pollock appeared close to the shore near Newcastle, between the 4th September and the 25th of October.

Lobsters and crabs are captured in small quantities on the Annalong Guard; about 90 dozen lobsters and 200 dozen crabs were taken during the season, off Blackrock,

Annalong, and Green harbour. About 30 dozen lobsters and 50 dozen crabs were taken from Ballymartin to Killybeg.

The fishermen are very orderly.

The extent of the coast-line is about 42 miles, no part of which is unguarded.

CHARLINGTON DIVISION.

From Riverfoot, Killybeg, to Maiden Tower, Derryglusha.

During 1884, 235 boats, 814 men, and 62 boys were employed, as compared with 216 boats, 883 men, and 57 boys in 1883.

The modes of capture are nets and long lines.

Herring, mackerel, cod, plaice, whiting, and other fish were taken.

The herring fishery has been better, in 1884, than for the last five years, and continued till the end of November, in Charlton Lough.

Lobsters and crabs were taken near Clogher Head, in small quantities—about 78 dozen of each. From Crossfisk Point to Greenisland, about £21 worth were taken.

Oyster Fisheries.

About £50 worth of oysters were sold off the public beds, in Charlton Lough.

Mr. Woodhouse still continues to put down large quantities of young oysters in his beds.

MALAHIDE DIVISION.

From Laytown to Baldoyle.

There were in 1884, 69 boats, 336 men, and 21 boys employed, as compared with 73 boats, 360 men, and 28 boys in 1883.

The modes of capture are trawling, long lines, and hand lines.

Herring, turbot, cod, ling, and plaice are taken.

Lobsters and crabs were captured in large quantities from Skerries Island to Lough Shanny and Lambay Island; about 1,200 lobsters and 1,400 crabs were taken; about 900 lobsters and 1,200 crabs were taken between Ladies' Tower and Rush Point.

The conduct of the fishermen has been excellent.

The extent of coast is about 26 miles, none of which is unguarded.

IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.

MR. BRADY'S REPORT FOR THE COUNTIES OF LEBRITH, SLIGO, MAYO, GALWAY, CLARE, LIMERICK, AND PART OF KERRY.

COUNTY LEBRITH.

In this county there were £1,733 available. One application for loan of £20 received, but it could not be recommended. The total amount issued for this county for the ten years ending 31st December, 1884, was only £100.

There are no arrears.

The county has only a very small seaboard, and there is really only one fishing crew in it.

COUNTY SLIGO.

In this county there were £2,087 available. There were thirty applications received from forty-seven applicants for £879 19s. 4d. Out of this there were twenty-four loans recommended, amounting to £715 10s. The amount actually issued up to 31st December, 1884, was £672 10s. The sum of £6 was since issued. Four of the loans, amounting to £37, were cancelled. The loans ranged from £5 to £500.

By the returns received from the Board of Works, the following instalments are stated to be in arrear up to 1st January, 1885:—

In the cases of 4 of the loans made in 1875, amounting to				£	s.	d.
"	1	"	1876,	"	"	9 1 2
"	2	"	1877,	"	"	3 19 9
"	3	"	1878,	"	"	29 17 0
"	4	"	1879,	"	"	15 12 3
"	1	"	1880,	"	"	1 12 10
"	7	"	1881,	"	"	4 15 9
"	3	"	1882,	"	"	24 15 6
"	3	"	1883,	"	"	6 3 3
"	3	"	1884,	"	"	2 5 10
Add balance of loan recalled in 1881,				"	"	1 13 4

Total arrears, £99 10 8

out of a sum of £3,518 lent, the interest on which amounted to £237 17s. 7d.

These arrears are made up as follows:—

				£	s.	d.	
1	instalment due in 1877, amounting to	.	.	.	1	6	6
6	" 1878, "	.	.	.	10	13	1
8	" 1879, "	.	.	.	15	2	11
6	" 1880, "	.	.	.	12	11	11
7	" 1881, "	.	.	.	13	15	5
3	" 1882, "	.	.	.	6	5	11
7	" 1883, "	.	.	.	11	14	1
16	" 1884, "	.	.	.	26	12	6
Total 54 instalments, amounting to				£38	3	4	

It will be perceived, on reference to last report, that none of the arrears incurred in the years 1877 to 1882 have since been collected; that in 1883 they have been reduced by only a few shillings; that they have been allowed to increase in 1884 from £8 to £26, and that in the whole county they have increased by £18. I have looked into the cases stated to be in arrear, and find that, with but few exceptions, the money could be recovered if proper legal steps were only taken. Several of the persons still continued on the arrear list have paid their instalments, but the money has not yet, it is stated, been received by the Board of Works; but why payment from the persons who received the money has not been enforced I cannot understand.

I can only refer to the observations I made in my report for 1882 on this subject, and see no reason to modify any of them.

The total sum issued in this county for the ten years ending 31st December, 1884, was £3,518, and the amount repaid according to Board of Works return was £2,532 11s. 11d. The outstanding promissory notes not arrived at maturity amounted to £1,128 8s. 3d.

COUNTY MAYO.

The amount available for this county was £2,890. There were 155 applications received from 219 persons amounting to £1,338 10s. 6d. Out of these, 110 loans were recommended to 143 persons to the amount of £898 8s. Up to 31st December, 1884, £685 8s. were issued. The sum of £269 8s. has however been issued up to the date of this report. Three of the loans amounting to £24 were cancelled.

The loans ranged from £5 to £30.

The loans made in this county have proved to have been particularly useful to the poor fishermen, many of whom should have abandoned fishing without them.

By the return received from the Board of Works the following instalments appear to be in arrears:—

				£	s.	d.
In the cases of 3 loans made in 1875, amounting to	.	.	.	15	19	2
" 11 " 1876, "	.	.	.	45	9	5
" 7 " 1877, "	.	.	.	60	18	2
" 6 " 1878, "	.	.	.	32	18	0
" 12 " 1879, "	.	.	.	77	18	6
" 1 " 1880, "	.	.	.	3	10	2
" 17 " 1881, "	.	.	.	59	2	9
" 23 " 1882, "	.	.	.	75	4	2
" 2 " 1883, "	.	.	.	2	9	0
Total arrears,				£374	11	4

out of a sum of £6,864 18s. lent, the interest on which amounted to £352 18s. 3d.

The arrears are made up as follows:—

				£	s.	d.
1	instalment which fell due in 1876, amounting to	.	.	0	14	0
5	" 1877, "	.	.	8	16	0
15	" 1878, "	.	.	37	9	9
23	" 1879, "	.	.	45	1	6
28	" 1880, "	.	.	48	15	10
37	" 1881, "	.	.	65	7	6
27	" 1882, "	.	.	45	6	9
31	" 1883, "	.	.	53	14	2
51	" 1884, "	.	.	79	5	19
Total 218 instalments due, amounting to				£374	11	4

In former reports I adverted strongly to the importance of enforcing payment of the arrears in this county. None of the old arrears up to 1879 have been since enforced.

Those of 1880 to 1883 have been lessened, while those in 1884 have increased by £18. Much of the money now due I fear will never be recovered from the want of diligence in enforcing payment, as many borrowers and their sureties have emigrated. Owing to the great tide of emigration from this county and the difficulty of enforcing payment of arrears, I have been obliged to limit the loans very considerably. The Board having appointed a very active delegate to collect instalments and to represent them in a part of this county, I am inclined to think that in that part under his charge few, if any, fresh arrears will be allowed to be incurred, and that some of the old ones may be recovered by him. It is a misfortune that such a person was not appointed long ago.

The total amount issued in this county for the ten years up to 31st December, 1884, was £6,864 18s. The amount repaid to 31st December, 1884, according to Board of Works return was £5,370 6s. 11d. The outstanding promissory notes not arrived at maturity according to the same return amounted to £1,999 10s. 9d.

COUNTY GALWAY.

The amount available was £3,572. There were 464 applications received from 687 persons for loans amounting to £8,556 4s. 6d. Out of these, 226 loans to 323 people were recommended to the amount of £3,128. The amount issued up to 31st December, 1884, was only £2,403. The sum of £2,850 15s. has, however, been issued up to the date of this report, 10 of the loans amounting to £170 5s. having been cancelled, and contracts entered into for £98 for boats and gear. The loans ranged from £5 to £100.

By the return from the Board of Works the following instalments appear to be in arrears:—

				£	s.	d.
In the cases of 3 loans made in 1875, amounting to	.	.	.	8	19	4
" 6 " 1876, " . . . . .	.	.	.	20	13	0
" 10 " 1877, " . . . . .	.	.	.	38	2	6
" 30 " 1878, " . . . . .	.	.	.	100	7	11
" 31 " 1879, " . . . . .	.	.	.	155	10	1
" 24 " 1880, " . . . . .	.	.	.	165	3	10
" 16 " 1881, " . . . . .	.	.	.	78	5	7
" 11 " 1882, " . . . . .	.	.	.	38	19	11
" 10 " 1883, " . . . . .	.	.	.	25	18	11
" 1 " 1884, " . . . . .	.	.	.	2	3	0
Add balance loan recalled in 1878 and not since paid, . . . . .	.	.	.	4	17	11
" " 1880 " " . . . . .	.	.	.	28	13	2
" " 1881 " " . . . . .	.	.	.	9	19	11
Total arrears,				£677	15	1

out of a sum of £13,480 2s. lent, the interest on which amounted to £839 10s. 11d.

The arrears are made up of the following instalments overdue:—

				£	s.	d.
6 instalments which fell due in 1878, amounting to . . . . .	.	.	.	14	3	3
23 " " 1879, " . . . . .	.	.	.	40	18	8
46 " " 1880, " . . . . .	.	.	.	73	14	9
86 " " 1881, " . . . . .	.	.	.	75	18	10
91 " " 1882, " . . . . .	.	.	.	131	35	2
90 " " 1883, " . . . . .	.	.	.	135	2	1
105 " " 1884, " . . . . .	.	.	.	103	11	4
Total, 417 instalments, amounting to				£634	4	1

In this county the instalments falling due have again been allowed to run into such arrear that it will be difficult to recover much of the amount due. Since last report the arrears have been allowed to increase from £551 to £634. They have been slightly reduced in the years 1879 and 1880; remain the same in 1881; reduced in 1882 and 1883, and considerably increased in 1884.

The observations made with regard to the county of Mayo are applicable to this county. The total amount issued in this county for the ten years was £13,480 2s. The amount repaid, according to Board of Works return to 31st December, 1884, was £8,671 1s. 1d. The outstanding promissory notes not arrived at maturity, according to the same return, amounted to £4,994 17s. 6d.

COUNTY LIMERICK.

The amount available was £3,093. No applications were received.

The total amount of loans made in this county for the ten years was £230, out of which there remain unpaid promissory notes not arrived at maturity, £32 13s. 4d.

There are no arrears.

COUNTY CLARE.

The amount available was £1,267. There were 22 applications from 26 persons for loans, amounting to £567, out of which 14 loans to 17 persons, amounting to £405 were recommended. The amount actually issued up to 31st December, 1884, was only £64. The sum of £29 was since issued, and two loans of £312 were cancelled. The loans ranged from £5 to £300.

I know no place in Ireland that has benefited more by loans than this county. In a great many instances the fishermen on the coast have been enabled, by them, to make considerable profits, and, without them, they should have abandoned fishing.

By the return received from the Board of Works the following instalments appear to be in arrears:—

			£	s.	d.
In the cases of 1 loan	made in 1875,	amounting to	3	3	0
"	5 "	1876, "	15	4	11
"	5 "	1877, "	15	6	7
"	2 "	1878, "	3	10	0
"	2 "	1880, "	2	12	3
"	10 "	1881, "	23	2	7
"	11 "	1882, "	17	13	11
"	11 "	1883, "	23	11	0
Add loan recalled in 1877 and not since paid,			14	5	6
Total arrears,			£117	9	9

out of £3,887 9s. loans issued, the interest on which, up to 31st December, 1884, amounted to £226 15s. 3d.

The arrears are made up of the following:—

			£	s.	d.
4 instalments that fell due in 1878	amounting to	4	14	11	
9 "	"	1879 "	12	7	0
11 "	"	1880 "	15	4	1
3 "	"	1881 "	4	18	6
5 "	"	1883 "	5	12	8
37 "	"	1884 "	60	7	1
Total 69 instalments, amounting to			£103	4	3

Since last report the arrears have increased from £61 to £103; none of the arrears then mentioned for the years 1878 to 1881 have been reduced. Those of 1883 have been considerably so, while those in 1884 have increased from £2 to £60. Very little of the amount stated to be due cannot be recovered if active steps taken to compel defaulters to pay. In one district of the county I am convinced that in a short time very little if anything will be due in consequence of the Board having appointed a very active delegate to collect the instalments and represent them. There is no reason for allowing the arrears in this county to be what they are.

The total amount of loans in this county for the ten years was £3,887 9s., and the amount repaid, according to Board of Works return up to 31st December, 1884, was £3,184 3s. 7d. The outstanding promissory notes, according to the same return, not arrived at maturity, amounted to £832 16s. 8d.

COUNTY KERRY.

From that part of the county of Kerry situated in my district there were eleven applications received for £163 10s., out of which loans were recommended and issued amounting to £75 10s.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This Act has now been in operation for ten years, and the following is a general summary up to 31st December, 1884, in the counties of Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Clare, and Limerick, being my district, compiled from Board of Works Return to Parliament, 15th January, 1885:—

County.	Amount. loan.	Interest thereon.	Total.	Repaid.	Not arrived at maturity.	Amount.	Amount of Interest over Amount.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Leitrim. . . .	100 0 0	8 10 10	108 10 10	50 18 8	58 18 2	—	8 33 18
Sligo. . . .	3,319 0 0	217 12 7	3,536 12 7	2,522 12 11	1,014 0 0	94 17 8	243 8 8
Mayo. . . .	4,404 10 0	302 14 0	4,707 14 0	3,370 0 11	1,337 10 0	277 18 7	4 22 8
Galway. . . .	15,000 0 0	810 10 11	15,810 10 11	9,071 1 1	6,739 12 8	558 14 4	291 26 7
Clare. . . .	2,587 0 0	224 15 0	2,811 15 0	2,104 6 7	707 10 8	87 4 0	228 11 8
Limerick. . . .	200 0 0	16 12 4	216 12 4	204 4 0	12 18 4	—	12 12 4
Total. . . .	25,300 0 0	1,271 10 0	26,571 10 0	16,252 0 2	10,319 10 8	1,223 14 4	488 12 18

Even assuming the arrears list to be accurate (which it is not), and all arrears to be *bad debts*, the amount of interest on loans exceeds the arrears in these counties by a sum of £488 *lis. 10s.*, and in the whole of the eight counties to which this fund is applicable by a sum of £1,256 *lis. 3s.*, so that after ten years' time the general fund has considerably increased.

The total loans for the ten years to 31st December, 1884, amounted to	£ s. d.
The promissory notes given for these loans amounted to	59,175 8 9
The excess between loans and notes, which represents interest, is	62,510 13 8
The repayments have been	3,335 4 11
The outstanding notes not yet arrived at maturity amount to	44,416 1 0
The amount overdue	16,015 11 0
The amount of interest exceeds the amount overdue by	2,079 1 8
The amount of interest exceeds the amount overdue by	1,256 3 3

In former reports I made particular observations on the subject of the difficulty of enforcing payment of instalments, and the injury arising to the people themselves in not doing so, and to which I now beg to refer. I have only to repeat that I believe it is for the interest and advantage of the borrowers themselves the repayment of the instalments as they become due should be enforced, and not be allowed to get into arrear, and that when instalments have been paid to solicitors employed by the Board to collect them, steps should be taken by the Board to enforce the payment to them of such sums. Independently of any other consideration, it is manifestly unjust to keep any man who has paid his instalment still on the arrear list.

I cannot conclude my report without expressing my best thanks to the officers and men of the constabulary service in particular, from whom I have invariably received the most cordial and active co-operation in administering this fund, and without whose valuable assistance difficulties of no ordinary character would have arisen.

THOMAS F. BRADY.

MAJOR HAYES' REPORT FOR THE COUNTY OF CORK, AND THAT PART OF THE COUNTY OF KERRY
SITUATED BETWEEN BRANDON HEAD AND DURSETT ISLAND.

COUNTY CORK.

For the year 1884 the amount available was £2,331 12s. 6d., the entire of which was allocated to borrowers, indeed as the applications amounted to over £8,000, in the majority of cases they had to be transferred to the Sea Fishery Fund.

The total amount of instalments in arrears to 31st December was £192 13s. 3d., but, deducting from this £16, which it was known was paid by the borrowers to the Sheriff's bailiff, but not received by the Office of Public Works, this amount would be reduced to £176 13s. 3d.

COUNTY KERRY.

The amount available for 1884 was £10,298.

Fifty-two applications were received for a total sum of £1,278 9s. 9d. Of these forty-four were recommended for a gross amount of £1,096 8s. 9d., eight applications not being satisfactory for the amount of £182 were in consequence rejected.

The total amount of arrears to 31st December was £642 17s. 2d.

Concluding Remarks.

The total amount of loans issued, since the passing of the Act, in the county Cork and that part of Kerry under my superintendence amount to £29,963, and as the gross amount of arrears up to that date was £819 10s. 5d., which would amount to about 2½ per cent. if absolutely lost, it will be admitted that the borrowers, as a rule, repay their loans very satisfactorily.

That there will be a loss to the extent named cannot be admitted, as, if proper steps be taken for their recovery, there is every reason to believe the losses will be reduced to something under 1½ per cent.

It is most essential that every means should be adopted to secure repayment of arrears, as any laxity on this point will greatly add to the difficulty of working the Act to the advantage of the Fisheries.

The Sea Fisheries Fund came into operation on 29th September, and up to the 31st December, 1884, and in that period the following loans were recommended in the counties of Cork, Waterford, Wexford, and Wicklow, which are situated in the division of Ireland under my superintendence, viz. :—

		£
Cork,	14, amount,	2,872
Waterford,	3, "	150
Wexford,	2, "	45
Wicklow,	1, "	250
		<hr/> 3,287

With the exception of the county Cork, the applications were not numerous, or the amounts large, as will be seen. As this Act has been but a short time in operation, I refrain from further remarks at present, as to the advantages derived from the transference of the Fund from the Trustees to Government management.

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

Since our last report, by the passing of the Act 47 and 48 Vic. cap. 21, the Fund hitherto controlled by the "Trustees to aid the Sea and Coast Fisheries," has been transferred from that body to the Board of Public Works in Ireland, to be administered by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, in the same manner and under similar rules as the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Acts, with the stipulation, that the Commissioners in administering, should have regard to the benefits conferred upon the endowed counties by the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, and should so far as is consistent with justice to the extent of such benefits, give a preference to the maritime counties which are not so endowed. The counties, therefore, which have a prior claim are Donegal, Antrim, Londonderry, Down, Louth, Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, and Waterford.

The operations under this Act were not commenced until October last, as, although

the Act received the Royal assent on the 3rd of July, the Board of Works in reply to communications from this department stated, that the Fund had not been regularly handed over to them. It will, therefore, be understood that the figures in the tabular statement at page 66, Appendix No. 11, are the result of only three months' operations under the Act.

It will be seen on reference to Appendix No. 10, that at the date of the transfer of the Fund, the amount outstanding on loans not due, or overdue at that time, was £10,429 13s. 11d.; (of this £225 8s. 1d. is returned as irrecoverable.) The assets were represented by Cash, £3,529 13s. 11d.; Consols and New Three per Cent., £20,263 17s. 5d.; Bonds given as Security, £10,429 13s. 11d.; total, £34,223 11s. 9d.

Between the 29th September and 31st December last, the following is the result of the administration of this Fund by us—38 loans have been recommended, amounting to £5,140.

SALMON FISHERIES.

MR. BRADY'S REPORT

ON DIVISION OF IRELAND extending from DUNMORE HEAD, in the county of Kerry, to MULLAHIMORE, in the county of Sligo, embracing in whole or part the counties of Kerry, Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, King's, Queen's, Galway, Longford, Westmeath, Roscommon, Leitrim, Mayo, Cavan, and Sligo.

No. 8, or LIMERICK DISTRICT,

Extends from Dunmore Head, in the County of Kerry, to Hag's Head, in the county of Clare, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea coast between those points.

CLOSE SEASONS.

The close seasons in this district are—For tidal and fresh waters:

* Between 31st July and 15th February, save river Cusheen and Tributaries, and save between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, and Loop Head and Hag's Head, and all rivers running into the sea between those points.

* For Cusheen down to its mouth and Tributaries, between 31st August and 1st June; between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and all rivers flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st April; between Loop Head and Hag's Head, and all rivers running into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st May.

For angling with single rods and lines:—

* Between 30th September and 1st February, save Shannon, Foale, Guala, Cusheen, Malger, and Mullaur or Mulaur rivers, and their Tributaries; and save all rivers running into the sea between Loop Head and Hag's Head, and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head. For Foale, Guala, Cusheen and Tributaries, between 31st October and 15th March; for Malger and Tributaries, between 30th September and 30th February. For Shannon and Mullaur or Mulaur and its Tributaries, between 31st October and 1st February; between Loop Head and Hag's Head, between 30th September and 1st March, and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, between 30th September and 1st April.

Rig-laws.

The by-laws in force in the district are as follows:—

IN RIVER SHANNON:—

* Prohibiting net fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Wollsey-bridge and the Railway bridge, between 1st June and 15th February.

* Prohibiting between the 1st day of August, or such other day as may be the first day of the close season, and the 1st day of November in each year, the use of draft nets, or any other net or nets used as a draft net, having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz. :—In that part of the River Shannon situate between the Fishing weir known as the Lax Weir, and a line drawn due north and south across the said River Shannon at the western extremity of Oranau Island.

* Prohibiting draft nets for the capture of fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches (even knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round such mesh), such网s being taken in the clear when the net is set, in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts of any of the rivers flowing into the said River Shannon.

* Prohibiting the fishing for salmon or trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of twenty yards from the weir wall of Tarmulavy, on the River Shannon.

* Prohibiting having nets for capture of salmon or trout on board any boat or scow, between mouth of Shannon and Wollsey bridge, in the city of Limerick, or in tidal parts of any rivers flowing into the said River Shannon between said points, between the hours of nine o'clock on Saturday morning and three o'clock on Monday morning; or between Wollsey-bridge and the Navigation Weir at Killaloe, in the county of Clare, between eight o'clock on Saturday morning and five o'clock on Monday morning.

* Prohibiting the shooting of fish in that part of River Shannon between Fortumna-bridge, and Shannon-bridge.

In RIVER SHANNON and CLONDERLAW BAY :—

"Regulating the use of drift nets as follows :—

"FIRST.—That no drift nets of greater length than 100 yards shall be used for the capture of salmon or trout in any part of the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across the river below Askeaton, from Aughlish Point, in the county of Limerick, to Kildysart in the county of Clare.

"SECOND.—That no drift nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of salmon or trout in any other tidal waters of the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay.

"THIRD.—That no two or more drift nets shall be attached together in any way or be allowed to drift within 150 yards of each other in the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay.

"FOURTH.—That no drift nets below, or seaward of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Aughlish Point, in the county of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the county of Clare, shall be used within the line of low-water mark of ordinary spring tides.

"FIFTH.—That no drift nets shall be used in Clonderlaw Bay above a line drawn from Knock to Lackabehoe in the county of Clare.

"That no drift nets shall be used in the Rivers Maigue or Askeaton."

In LOUGH REE :—

"Permitting the use of nets, having a mesh of five inches in the round, measured when the net is wet."

In RIVER FERGUS :—

"Prohibiting the fishing for salmon or trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of twenty yards from the weir wall of Ennis.

"Prohibiting the use of drift nets in the tidal parts of River."

In RIVER MAIGUE :—

"Prohibiting the use of drift nets between Ferry Drawbridge and the old bridge of Adare.

"Prohibiting use of all nets, except landing nets as auxiliary to rod and line, above Railway bridge below Adare.

"Prohibiting the use of drift nets.

"Prohibiting the shooting of fish."

In LOUGH DERE :—

"Permitting the use of nets not exceeding twelve yards in length, with meshes of one inch from knot to knot for the capture of fish other than salmon and trout.

"Prohibiting the use of nets (except landing nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of fish other than eels, between eight o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning."

In RIVER DEEL or ASKEATON :—

"Prohibiting the use of drift nets.

"Prohibiting the use of all nets (except landing nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of salmon or trout in that part of the river situate between Broken Bridge and the mouth of River as defined."

The principal rivers in the Limerick District, and their seasons for Netting and Angling for Salmon and Trout, are as follows :—

Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Prohibitor Netting, &c.	Angling, Single Rod and Line.
Cobben, . . .	1st June to 31st August, inclusive,	Same as Tidal, .	16th March to 31st Oct., inclusive.
Clokane, . .	1st April to 15th Sept., do., .	do., .	1st April to 30th Sept., do.
Deel or Askeaton,	Not allowed, . . .	do., .	1st February to 30th Sept., do.
Doonbeg, . .	1st May to 15th Sept., inclusive, .	do., .	1st March to 30th Sept., do.
Emulation or			
Lahinch, . .	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do.
Fergus, . . .	12th Feb. to 31st July, do., .	do., .	1st February to 30th Sept., do.
Maigue, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	20th February to 30th Sept., do.
Shannon, . .	Do. do., .	do., .	1st February to 31st Oct., do.
Malacate, . .	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do.

Report.

The take of fish was less productive than the preceding season which was the best for several years. No reason can be assigned. The general state of the fisheries not as prosperous during the past year as might be expected. The quantity of breeding fish observed about the same as preceding year which was greater than the previous one. There were 100 bailiffs employed by the Conservators during the close season, and 84 during the open season. None employed by private individuals except to prevent trespass. The Conservators state that, there were no contributions towards protection given by any proprietors except at Parsonstown when one of £8 was promised but has not yet been paid.

There were 33 prosecutions during the past year by the Conservators, of which there were 28 convictions and 5 dismissals.

The offences prosecuted were—

For using spears, gaffs, &c.,	7
For fishing without licence or not producing licence when demanded. Of these 7 were against anglers.	11
For breaches of close season, of these 2 being against anglers.	4
For having salmon in possession during the close season.	1
For having net fish in possession.	1
For breaches of weekly close season.	2
For taking salmon fry.	1
For poisoning fish.	3
For attempting to take fish in mill stream.	1
For offences against net fishing laws.	2

In addition to the foregoing there were 32 persons presented by the Constabulary, of which there were 27 convictions and 5 discharges.

Considering the enormous extent of this district extending over 15 counties and the nature of the offences presented, the return speaks well of the observance of the law in general, or that for so large a sum as has been expended on protection little has been done, the amount paid according to the abstract of accounts furnished, being—

For Water Bailiffs,	£,1,733
“ Travelling and miscellaneous,	345
“ Prosecutions,	67

Grave complaints have been made about the increase of the practice of netting in the upper or fresh waters of the Shannon. Those with applications for By-laws on several matters connected with the Salmon Fisheries, will form the subject of inquiry as early as possible.

The following engines were licensed in 1884, viz:—292 single rods; 48 cross lines; 23 snipe nets; 58 drift nets; 102 drift nets; 25 jake nets; 43 stake nets; 10 boxes and 165 gags in weirs for taking eels.

	£	s.	d.
Making a total for licences of . . .	2,471	10	0
To which is added for fines, . . .	84	8	2
Rates on valuation, . . .	31	4	0
Sale of old boat, . . .	0	10	0
Total revenue for year, . . .	2,587	12	2

The total expenditure including a sum of £123 11s. 6d. paid as commission on sale of licences amounted to £2,639 11s. 7d.

GALWAY DISTRICT

Extends from Ilag's Head in the county Clare to Slyne Head in the county Galway, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

The close seasons in force in the district are as follows:—

For tidal and upper waters:—

“Between 15th August and 1st February, save in Corrib or Galway river and lakes and tributaries between 31st August and 16th February.”

For angling with single rods and lines:—

“Between 15th October and 1st February, save in Corrib, Deashulla, Spiddal, Ballinacree, Cerrulin, Broob, and Inver Rivers and their lakes and tributaries, which is between 31st October and 1st February.”

By-laws.

The by-laws in force are:—

In GALWAY RIVER, and LOUGH CORIB and MARK, and TRIBUTARIES:—

“Prohibiting the use of the instrument commonly called *stockhook*, or *snatch*, or any other such instrument.

“Prohibiting the use of nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the rivers known as the Glora and Glacgalway or Trilongunawo rivers, in the county of Galway, above the junction of said rivers with Lough Corrib.

“Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch salmon in any tidal or fresh waters in the district with any kind of fish hook covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.”

The Principal Rivers in the Galway District, and their seasons for Netting and Angling for Salmon and Trout are as follows:—

Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting, &c.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ballinahinch, . . .	1st Feb. to 15th August, inclusive, do., .	Same as Tidal, . . .	1st Feb. to 31st October, inclusive, do., .
Cashle, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do., .
Craulin, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do., .
Doolalla, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do., .
Galway, . . .	16th Feb. to 31st August, do., .	do., .	1st Feb. to 15th October, do., .
Inver, . . .	1st Feb. to 15th August, do., .	do., .	1st Feb. to 31st October, do., .
Kilcolgan, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	1st Feb. to 15th October, do., .
Spiddle, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	1st Feb. to 31st October, do., .
Screesh, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do., .

The general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District is reported as satisfactory though the take of fish was less than in 1883. There was no peculiarity observable in the dates at which the fish appeared in the rivers. The quantity of breeding fish was greater than in preceding spawning season. Offences against the fishery laws have diminished.

There were only 9 prosecutions by the Conservators, and these were for the most part for minor offences and all the parties concerned were convicted. In addition to these there was one case prosecuted by the Constabulary. There are 30 water bailiffs employed by the Conservators, half being from two to three months, and half all the year round—their wages being from £2 10s. to £8. There are over 230 bailiffs employed principally by the owners of the tidal waters. There are a number of bailiffs also employed by the proprietors in the Ballinahinch, Spiddle, Screesh, Kilcolgan, and Inver rivers, and in Lough Corrib; and one proprietor contributes £5 toward protection.

The following engines were licensed in 1884, viz. :—135 salmon rods; 14 cross lines, 14 draft nets; 1 trammel net; 5 boxes or cribs; 26 gape or eyes for eels, producing a revenue of £382 10s. To which are to be added—Fines received, £5 13s. 4d.; rates on Poor Law valuation, £77; and subscriptions £5; making a total revenue for the year of £370 3s. 4d. This is largely supplemented by the proprietors, the revenue being totally inadequate for protection. The expenditure by the Conservators was about £358.

10¹, BALLYNAKILL DISTRICT,

Extends from Slyne Head, co. Galway, to Pidgeon Point, co. Mayo, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

Close Seasons.

The close seasons in force are as follows:—

In tidal and fresh waters:—

"Between 31st August and 16th February, save in Loughs and Carrowinsky rivers and estuaries, which is between 15th September and 1st July."

For angling with single rod:—

"Between 31st October and 1st February, save in Carrowinsky river which is between 31st October and 1st July, and save in Loughs river, which is between 31st October and 1st June."

There are no special by-laws in the district.

The principal rivers in the Ballinakill District, and the seasons for Netting and Angling for Salmon or Trout are as follows:—

Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Carrowinsky, . . .	1st July to 15th Sept., inclusive, do., .	Same as Tidal, . . .	1st July to 31st October, inclusive, do., .
Cliffen, . . .	15th Feb. to 31st Aug., do., .	do., .	1st Feb. to 31st October, do., .
Delphi, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do., .
Dawson or Kylemore, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do., .
Eriff, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do., .
Loughs, . . .	1st July to 15th Sept., do., .	do., .	1st June to 31st October, do., .

Report.

The general state of the fisheries satisfactory. The take of fish generally in the district a little better than preceding year, which was stated to be more productive than previous one. Price of fish 7d. per lb. The quantity of breeding fish much the same as in the preceding year. Only four convictions during the year for offences. There are thirty-two bailiffs employed. No funds contributed by upper proprietors towards protection. Five proprietors of fisheries, however, employ bailiffs of their own.

The following engines were licensed for salmon fishing during the year, viz. :—43 salmon rods; 3 draft nets; and 1 pole net; producing for licenses £72. To which are to be added—Fines received £9 10s. 6d., making a total revenue of £81 10s., a sum wholly inadequate for proper protection. The expenditure during the year amounted to about £165.

No. 16th, of BANGOR DISTRICT,

Extends from Pidgeon Point, co. Mayo, to Benvue Head, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

Close Seasons.

The close seasons in the district are as follows :—

For tidal and fresh waters :—

* Between the 31st August and 16th February, save in Newport and Glenamoy Rivers and Keshmolee; for Newport River and Estuary, 31st August and 20th March; for Glenamoy River and Estuary, 15th September and 1st May.

For angling with single rod and line :—

* Between 30th September and 1st May, save Burrisdale between 31st October and 1st February, Ovensgarve and Glenamoy between 31st October and 1st May, Ovensmore and Munkin between 30th September and 1st February, Owenduff or Ballyreay, and Ballyreay and Owenduff, and all rivers in Adull Island, between 31st October and 1st February.

By-laws.

The by-laws in force in this district are as follows :—

* Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Ovensmore River, in the county of Mayo, where the spawning of Salmon or Trout may take place.

* Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a half inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or six inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, where the Net is wet), within so much of the said Rivers Owenduff or Ballyreay, Ovensmore and Munkin, as lies above the length as defined, during so much of the months of June, July, and August, as do now or at any time may form part of the Open Season for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Nets, in the said Rivers.

The following are the principal Rivers in the Bangor District, with the seasons for Netting and Angling for Salmon and Trout :—

Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Adull Island.	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st Feb. to 31st October, inclusive.
Ballyreay.	Do. do.	do.	Do. do.
Burrisdale.	Do. do.	do.	Do. do.
Glenamoy.	1st May to 15th Sept., do.	do.	1st May to 31st October, do.
Mayreay.	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., do.	do.	1st May to 30th Sept., do.
Munkin.	Do. do.	do.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., do.
Newport.	20th March to 31st Aug., do.	do.	1st May to 30th Sept., do.
Ovensmore.	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., do.	do.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., do.
Ovensgarve.	Do. do.	do.	1st May to 31st October, do.

The general state of the fisheries in this district is reported as fair. The take of salmon by bag nets more, and in the estuaries of rivers by draft nets less. The quantity of breeding fish observed in the spawning beds was greater in some rivers than in the previous season, which was greater than the preceding one—in some rivers less. There has been a marked increase in the size of spring salmon taken by the bag nets. There were only four prosecutions by the Conservators for offences against the laws. The number of bailiffs employed by the Conservators was the same as last year. Only one proprietor employs private bailiffs. The funds of the district are largely supplemented by the proprietors of several fisheries in the tidal waters, the revenue derived from licenses being wholly inadequate.

The following engines were licensed for salmon fishing in 1884, viz.:—16 salmon rods; 25 draft nets; and 15 bag nets; producing for licensees £241. To which are to be added—Fines received £6 13s. 4d.; making a total revenue for the year of about £247. The expenditure was about £270.

No. 11, OF BALLINA DISTRICT.

Extends from Benwee Head, in the county of Mayo, to Coonamore Point, in the county of Sligo, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

Close Seasons.

For tidal waters the close seasons in force are:—Netting, between 12th August and 16th March, save Palmerston and Easkey Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.

For upper waters:—Netting, between 31st July and 1st February, save Palmerston and Easkey Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June. Angling—Between 15th September and 1st February, save Easkey River and tributaries, which is between 31st October and 1st February, and save Cloonaghmore or Palmerston River and tributaries; the tidal parts being between 31st October and 1st February, and upper parts being between 31st October and 1st June.

By-laws.

The by-laws in force are as follows:—

"Permitting use of nets with meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the net is wet.

"Prohibiting angling for trout during April and May in each year—Loughs Conn and Cullon excepted."

Killala Bay.—First—Prohibiting to catch or attempt to catch Salmon or Trout by means of Drift Nets inside or to the southward of a line drawn from the Boat Port at Enniscrone, in the county of Sligo, to Ross Point, in the county of Mayo.

"Second—No Drift Nets of greater length than 400 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the said Bay of Killala, outside or to the northward of said line.

"Third—No two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way in the said Bay of Killala, or to the same boat while fishing in said Bay.

"Fourth—Whenever a Drift Net shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the said Bay of Killala, it shall be attached to a boat which shall remain over said Net while fishing, and the fishermen engaged in fishing with said Drift Net shall remain on board such boat whilst said Drift Net shall be in the water."

The principal rivers in the Ballina district and the seasons for netting and angling for salmon or trout are as follows:—

Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ballycastle, . .	16th Mar. to 12th Aug., inclusive.	1 Feb. to 31 July	1st Feb. to 15th Sept. inclusive.
Cloonaghmore or Palmerston, }	1st June to 31st Aug. do.	Same as Tidal, .	{ In tidal waters, 1st Feb. to 31st Oct., and in up waters, 1st June to 31st Oct. inclusive.
Easkey,	1st June to 31st Aug. do.	do.	1st Feb. to 31st Oct. inclusive.
May,	16th Mar. to 12th Aug. do.	1 Feb. to 31 July	1st Feb. to 15th Sept. inclusive.

The Conservators state that the take of fish in this district was not so productive as in 1883. One alleged cause is that the fry were late in going to sea, the months of April and beginning of May being dry and no force of water to take them down. The grise were consequently late in coming into the rivers and floods, and bad winds having set in at the end of July caused the fish to return to sea and had not come back before the season closed. About the same quantity of breeding fish observed on the spawning beds as previous year, which was greater than the preceding one. Offences against the fishery laws have considerably diminished this year. There are 91 men employed by the Conservators from May to November, at salaries from £2 to £9, and about 200 for six months at salaries from £2 to £14 by the Proprietors of the Moy Tidal Fisheries. Only one proprietor contributes (£5) towards protection—though since the Act of 1863, which caused a Free Gap to be made in the Ballina Weirs, most valuable fisheries have been created in the Upper or Fresh Waters.

The following engines were licensed for salmon fishing in 1884, viz.:—35 rods; 1 cross-line; 31 draft nets; 18 drift nets; 5 bag nets; 7 boxes or cribs; 18 gops or eyes for cels, producing a revenue of £368, to which are to be added fines £16 6s. 8d. and con-

tributions £5, making a total revenue of about £391. The expenditure by the Conservators was about £387.

In addition to this the proprietors of the tidal waters of the Moy, I am informed, expend nearly £1,000 a year on protection.

No. 12, or SAND DISTRICT,

Extends from Coonamore Point, County Sligo, to Mullaghmore Point, and includes that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

Close Seasons.

The close seasons in force are—for tidal and fresh waters:—

"Between 10th August and 4th February, over Sligo river and Estuary, which is between 31st July and 16th January."

For angling with single rod:—

"Between 30th September and 1st February, save in Drumsiffh river and Glenties lakes between 10th October and 1st February."

By-laws.

"Prohibiting the smothering, or attempting to smother, salmon in Sligo river with any kind of fish-bowl, covered in part or in whole, or uncovered.

"Permitting use of nets with meshes of half an inch from head to head, for capture of fish in Lough Doon."

The principal rivers in the Sligo district and the seasons for netting and angling for salmon or trout are as follows:—

Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Beltisodere . . .	4th Feb. to 19th Aug. inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept. inclusive.
Drumsiffh, . . .	do.	do.	1st Feb. to 19th Oct. do.
Graigo,	do.	do.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept. do.
Sligo,	16th Jan. to 31st July inclusive.	do.	do. do.

Report.

The take of fish in this district was less in the past than in the preceding year. Price of fish ranged from 8d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. The quantity of brooding fish in the rivers greatly increased. There has been an increase in the weight of both pike and salmon. No prosecutions by Conservators during the year. There are 16 bailiffs employed by the Conservators. None by private individuals save by the proprietors or lessees of fisheries. No upper proprietors contribute towards the funds for protection.

The following engines were licensed for salmon fishing during the year, viz.:—19 salmon rods; 17 drift nets; 1 line net; 6 gags or eyes for cuts, producing £86, making a total revenue of £86 a sum wholly inadequate for protection. The total expenditure by the Conservators amounted to only £76.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

On the whole of the West of Ireland the take of salmon in the year 1884 has been less than in 1883. No satisfactory reason can be assigned for this. Fluctuations in this respect are of constant occurrence. In 1881 the produce was very good. In 1882 it was less. In 1883 it was a very good season—in fact, better on the whole than for several years past—and last year again declined. Though the capture was less the reports from all districts show that the salmon fisheries are in a satisfactory state. A greater quantity of brooding fish on the spawning beds, and in many cases reported as much more than would be desirable for a healthy produce.

I have already, in former reports, explained the desirability of consolidating the present laws, and in doing which there are many amendments, which, if adopted, would in my opinion, raise the salmon fisheries to a much higher scale of prosperity and afford a considerable addition to the employment of the poorer classes of fishermen.

THOMAS F. BRADY.

MAJOR HAYES' REPORT.

Division extending from SLEA HEAD in the County of KERRY in the west to WICKLOW HEAD in the east, and including eight fishery districts—viz., No. 7, KILLARNEY; No. 6¹, KENMARE; No. 6², BANTRY; No. 6, SKIBBEREEN; No. 5, CORK; No. 4, LISMORE; No. 5, WATERFORD; and No. 2, WEXFORD, which embrace the whole or portions of the following counties, viz.:—KERRY, CORK, WATERFORD, TIPPERARY, LIMERICK, KILKENNY, CARLOW, WEXFORD, QUEEN'S COUNTY, KING'S COUNTY, KILDARE, and WICKLOW.

No. 7. KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

Extending from Lamb Head to Dunmore Head, both in the County of Kerry.

The season, 1884, was regarded as a very good one, and the capture of fish greater than in the previous year; but the rod fishing was not as good, owing to the continuous dry weather for a considerable part of the season.

The price obtained varied from 2s. per lb. in February, and 1s. 6d. in March, to 6d. in June and July.

The rivers were well stocked with breeding fish.

No material difference in the weights of the fish is reported, and

Offences against the fishery laws have diminished.

Fourteen prosecutions were instituted by the Board of Conservators for fishery offences; of these 11 were convicted and 4 were acquitted. The fines varied in the cases of convictions from 5s. to £2 each. There appear to have been no prosecutions by either Constabulary or Coastguard.

Sixty-three water-bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators—those permanently employed received from £4 to £14 per annum; those specially employed on the spawning rivers received from £3 to £5 each for the season.

Private bailiffs have been also employed by several proprietors.

No special funds have been subscribed by proprietors for purposes of protection by the Board.

No cases of poisoning have been reported, which is gratifying in a district which at one time was rather notorious in this respect.

The following engines were licensed for salmon fishing during 1884:—Single rods 95; cross lines, 5; draft nets or seines, 58; boxes or crabs, 2. The revenue derived from these amounted to £299; in addition to this, £13 10s. was received for fines, and £27 8s. for payments on Poor Law valuation; altogether producing a sum of £339 18s. available for protection.

For tables of by-laws and close seasons see Appendix, pp. 57, 60–61.

No. 6¹. KENMARE DISTRICT.

Extending from Crow Head to Lamb Head, in the County of Kerry.

The reports from this district show that there was a fair capture of salmon during 1884 by nets—but as in the Killarney district—owing to the same cause (continuous dry weather), the rod fishing was not so successful.

The prices obtained for salmon and peals were 6½d. and 7d. per lb.

Offences against the fishery laws appear to have increased in 1884, there having been 29 prosecutions by the Board of Conservators. In 18 the prosecutions were successful, and in 2 the parties were acquitted. In the cases where convictions followed fines were inflicted varying from 10s. to £10.

No prosecutions appear to have been instituted by Constabulary or Coastguard.

Twenty water bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators, and 3 others by proprietors, independently of a number of extra men specially employed by the Board during the "poisoning season."

This term "the poisoning season," unhappily may be taken as justified in this district, for at a certain period of the year when the fish are to be found in considerable numbers in the rivers, the obnoxious and ruinous practice prevails in several of the

river flowing into Kenmare Bay, and large numbers of fish of all ages and sizes are systematically destroyed, notwithstanding that strenuous efforts have been made by the Conservators to devise means for its suppression.

It is most difficult to suggest anything that will effectually deal with the evil.

The quantity of spawning fish is reported as less than usual, and this is attributed to the constant poisoning which prevails.

The following is a list of the engines licensed for salmon fishing in 1884—18 single rods; 5 draft nets; 2 bag nets; 4 sweepers.

The revenue produced by the above amounted to £57 10s. In addition to this must be added £16 16s. received for fines, £13 the 10 per cent. upon Poor Law valuations, and £2 10s. for subscriptions. The total amount available for protection was £89 16s.

For table of bye-laws, close seasons, &c., see pp. 57, 58-59.

NO. 4th, BANTRY DISTRICT.

Extending from Crow Head to Mizen Head

The season 1884 in this district was good and more productive than 1883, although that year was reported to have been much more satisfactory than the previous season of 1882.

The quantity of breeding fish is reported as greater than in the previous year.

No change in the size of the fish, and the prices realized were 7d. and 7½d. per lb.

I regret to say that poisoning fish prevails greatly in this district, and the practice seems to be extending.

No prosecutions by the Conservators, Constabulary, or Coastguard, although there were five water bailiffs employed—three by the Board of Conservators, and two by the Earls of Bantry and Kenmare.

For tables of bye-laws and close seasons, see pp. 56, 58-59, Appendix.

The following were the engines licensed in 1884, in the district for salmon fishing:—Single rods, 20; draft nets, 9; producing the amount of £37, available for protection.

NO. 6th, SKIBBERKEN DISTRICT.

Extending from Gully Head to Mizen Head, in the County Cork.

1884 is reported to have been a fair average season in the Skibberken district, although the capture was rather less than in 1883, owing to the dry weather. The spawning streams were well stocked with fish, but all the early run of fish, it is reported, were poisoned.

Average size of salmon, 9 lbs.; poulx, 6 lbs.

Prices realized 7d. to 1s. per lb.

Offences against the fishery laws have increased, and it is lamentable to have to say that poisoning prevails to a great extent.

Five to six water bailiffs were employed at wages varying from 10s. to 15s. per week.

Offences against the fishery laws are again reported to be on the increase. There were thirteen prosecutions by the Board of Conservators; out of those, three only were convicted, and four prosecutions at the instance of the Constabulary, all of which were successful, and fines inflicted of from £2 to £4 each.

For tables of bye-laws and close seasons, see pp. 56, 58-59 of Appendix.

The engines licensed for fishing, in 1884, were—salmon rods, 4; draft nets, 11. These, with £4 19s. 6d. received for fines, brought the amount available for protection up to £41 19s. 6d.

NO. 5. CORK DISTRICT.

Extending from Ballycotton to Gully Head, in the County of Cork.

The capture of salmon in the season 1884 was, perhaps, a little under that of 1883, but on the whole it may be considered to have been a fairly prosperous season, and in the Bandon division the capture was greater than in 1883.

The size of the fish captured was larger than usual, that of salmon averaging 11 lbs., and poulx 4 to 4½ lbs.; whilst in 1883, salmon averaged 10 lbs., and poulx 4 lbs. The price obtained varied from 7d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

Seventy-eight prosecutions were instituted on the part of the Board of Conservators for fishery offences; of those 52 ended in convictions and fines imposed, varying from 1s. to £7 10s. each. Fifteen for fishing without a licence were withdrawn upon payment of the licence duty, and in 13 cases the prosecutions failed.

There were 6 prosecutions by the Constabulary, in all of which convictions followed and fines were inflicted varying from 10s. to £5.

There were no prosecutions by the Coastguard.

In last year's Report it was stated that salmon disease had prevailed in the district to a considerable extent—one of the salmon so affected was forwarded by us to a scientific gentleman for examination, but no report has been since received on the subject. The last year (1884) it has been reported that a number of dead salmon were found apparently affected in a way similar to the disease which has been so fatal in some of the Scottish rivers—but whether this is really so or not is doubtful, as in the majority of cases the fish which had died had apparently just spawned, and some, I believe, had died from exhaustion or perhaps old age.

The Clerk of the district has been requested if salmon are found dead in the future, with any appearance of being similarly affected, to forward one for examination in order to have the question decided.

I regret to say the practice of poisoning rivers with spurge or lime appears to be on the increase, indeed it is alleged that the destruction caused by it is affecting the stock of breeding fish on the spawning beds—a most important spawning river, the Sallane was twice poisoned in 1884, and the Upper and Lower Lee once.

It would be difficult to over estimate the ruinous effects upon a river of poisoning; if the fish killed thereby were only those of marketable size the effect would not be so serious, but unfortunately not only the mature fish but also vast quantities of the young fry, the stock for future years are also destroyed.

So serious is the evil becoming that if some means are not devised to put a stop to the practice, I fear very serious consequences may result.

A considerable staff of water-bailiffs were employed in the protection of the fisheries of the district, but I regret to say that in consequence of the persistent efforts at poaching with drift nets in the lower part of the harbour, it is necessary to expend more money in water keeping in the summer time than would be otherwise necessary, to the detriment of the spawning grounds, which require to have much more money expended in their preservation than the funds of the district will permit. The By-law which has been approved by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, on the 24th June, 1883, prohibiting the use of drift nets in Cork Harbour, it is expected will have a very beneficial effect upon the fisheries—but it has been found to be very difficult to enforce, and taxes all the energies of the bailiffs employed in the steam launch belonging to the Board, and to those employed by the Cork Harbour Fishermen's Society to keep it at all within bounds.

For tables of by-laws and close seasons in force in this district, see pp. 55-56, 58-59, of the Appendix.

As separate accounts are kept of the revenue derived from licences, &c., in the Bandon division from those of the main district, the following shows the number and value of the licences issued in the two divisions:—

For the Cork division.—Single rods, 183; draft nets, 49; bag nets, 1; stake weir, 1; producing altogether a sum of £370; to this must be added £61 18s. 2d. received for fines; £2 sale of forfeited engines; and £89 subscriptions—making a total of £549.

For the Bandon division.—Single rods, 124; cross lines, 2; draft nets, 24; producing altogether £200, which, with £16 3s. 10d. received on account of fines, make a total of £216 3s. 10d.; thus the total revenue of the Cork district amounts to £765 3s. 10d., available for protection.

NO. 4, LISMORE DISTRICT.

Extending from Ballycotton, county Cork, to Helvick Head, in the county of Waterford.

The salmon fisheries of this district were less productive than in 1883. As in other districts the decrease was attributed to droughts, which prevailed in the early part of the season, but the peale fishing was satisfactory and quite on an average with previous years.

The spawning grounds are well stocked with breeding fish.

No marked change in the weight of salmon or peale.

The prices realized, ranged—for salmon, 9d. to 2s. 7d. per lb.; and for peale, the lowest price, the first week in July, was 5d. per lb.

Ninety-two prosecutions were had by the Board of Conservators, and 44 by the Constabulary; of the former 66 were convicted and 24 acquitted; in two cases no rule was made; and in the Constabulary prosecutions 42 were convicted and fined, and two were acquitted. The fines generally ranged from 10s. to £4 in each case.

Water bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators in the open season and during the close time besides.

Water bailiffs were employed to the fullest extent as far as the funds of the district would permit, and generally, I must say, great care has been evinced by the Local Inspector in selecting the best available men for the purpose of water keeping.

It will be observed that there has been a great decrease in the funds of the district—the amount available being £185 4s. 8d. less than in the year 1883. This has been caused by the number of drift nets being reduced in consequence of recent regulations restricting the number to be used in the fishery of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

For tables of close seasons and by-laws affecting the district, see pages 55, 58–59.

The following is a list of the engines licensed for fishing during 1884:—Single rods, 260; cross lines, 9; snags nets, 40; draft nets or seines, 18; drift nets, 71; pole net, 1; bag net, 1; stake nets, 3; boxes or cribs, 1. These produced a sum of £717; to this must be added fines, £20 11s. 10d.; sale of forfeited engines, £7 6s.; 10 per cent upon Poor Law valuation, £72 10s.; and subscriptions £10, making a total of £827 12s. 10d.

No. 5, or WATERFORD DISTRICT.

Extending from Helvie Head, in the county of Waterford, to Kila Bay (east of Bannow Bay), in the county of Wexford.

It is reported that the season 1884, in the Waterford district, was very satisfactory, although the capture was not so great as in the previous year. In February, March, and April there was a good run of heavy fish, but during the rest of the season the take of fish fell off owing to the extreme drought; and in the tidal parts of the river, in consequence of the absence of west and south-west winds, which in the Waterford district, have great influence on the run of salmon in the lower waters.

The tributary rivers were not so well stocked with breeding fish, in consequence of the want of water during the early winter months, and consequently more fish than usual spawned in the main river. During January, 1885, however, there were floods which took many fish into the tributaries.

Average weight of salmon, 12 lbs.; poake, 4 lbs.; the prices varied for salmon, from 1s. to 2s. 11d.; poake, 8d. per lb.

It is reported that the rentals of rod fishing have not increased owing to the continued unsettled feeling in the country.

A few fish were found to be affected with small sores or spots, but it is reported that practically the district is free from disease.

Although cases of illegal fishing have apparently increased, yet it is believed that there has been actually less than previously, owing to more stringent protection.

There were 109 prosecutions at the instance of the Board of Conservators during the year; 101 were convicted and fined, and in 8 cases the parties were acquitted.

One hundred and twenty-three persons were prosecuted by the Constabulary; of these 102 were convicted and fined, 19 acquitted, and in 2 cases "no rule was made."

There were no prosecutions by the Gameguard.

The following engines were licensed for taking salmon in 1884:—370 single rods, 8 cross lines, 240 snags nets, 33 draft nets, 81 drift nets, 1 bag net, 4 stake nets, 1 hand weir, 4 boxes or cribs, and 11 gags or eyes for oaks. The total received for licence duty was £1,175; to this must be added £160 4s. 7d. received for fines; 4s. for sale of forfeited engine; £36 6s. 6d., 10 per cent upon Poor Law valuation; and £8 3s. interest on deposit receipt in bank, making a gross amount of £1,380 4s. available for protection.

For tables of close seasons, by-laws, &c., see pages 55, 58–59.

No. 2, WEXFORD DISTRICT.

Extending from Wicklow Head, in the county of Wicklow, to Kila Bay (east of Bannow Bay), in the county of Wexford.

The reports for 1884 show that the capture in this season was less productive than during the season of 1883. The decrease is accounted for by the low state of the water during the fishing season, but an ample stock of breeding fish was left in the spawning beds.

The size of salmon was the same as last year, but the poake were reported to have much increased in size.

Considerable numbers of salmon fry are destroyed by persons angling for trout.

Offences against the fishery laws have diminished owing to the strict supervision of the inspector and water bailiffs.

One inspector and four bailiffs were employed during the open season, and one inspector and seventeen water bailiffs during the close season—in addition to these, several private bailiffs were employed by individual proprietors for the protection of their own fisheries.

For tables of close seasons and by-laws affecting the district, see pages 55, 58-59 of Appendix.

There has been a large increase of licences in this district, as compared with 1880 when there were only 85 single rod and 64 draft net licences issued. In 1884 the number was—single rods, 119; draft nets, or seines, 80. I consider this a satisfactory proof of the improvement of the fisheries of this district.

The revenue received was—from licences, £359; fines, £80 17s.; sale of forfeited engines, £3 5s.; interest on deposit receipts, £2 13s.; total, £395 15s., available for protection, as compared with £349 19s. 10d. in 1883.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

Nothing very remarkable has taken place in the division under my superintendence, during 1884. There was a less capture than in 1883, during the early months of the season, but this is accounted for by the unusually long continuance of dry weather, which prevailed generally. It is not believed that the lesser capture can be attributed to any other cause.

It is very desirable that the fishery laws should be amended on certain points, as, for instance—to have defined more clearly what is meant by unclean or unseasonable salmon or trout. The 74th sec. of 5 and 6 Vic., c. 106, provides a penalty for wilfully taking, killing, destroying, exposing for sale, or having in possession any “red, black, foul, unclean, or unseasonable salmon or trout.” It is understood that spent fish, viz., fish which have recently spawned, would come under the head of unseasonable salmon, but it is most difficult to secure convictions for killing or having them in possession, some magistrates requiring evidence that such fish are unwholesome, and unfit for food, which witnesses, as a rule, are not disposed to depose to—and thus vast quantities of spent salmon are annually killed in the South of Ireland with impunity. If it were made distinctly illegal to kill spent fish—or to have them in possession—all difficulty would be removed, and thousands of fish saved.

There are other amendments required in the Fishery Acts, which can be dealt with hereafter.

JOS. HAYES.

MR. JOHNSTON'S REPORT.

DIVISION extends from WICKLOW HEAD to MULLAGHMORE, County Sligo, embracing in whole or part the Counties of WICKLOW, DUBLIN, KILDARE, KING'S COUNTY, MEATH, WESTMEATH, LOUTH, CAVAN, LONGFORD, MONAGHAN, DOWN, ARMAUGH, ANTRIM, LONDONDERRY, FERMANAGH, TYRONE, DONEGAL, LITRIM, and SLIGO, and including the eight DISTRICTS of DUBLIN, DROGHEDA, DUNDALK, BALLYCASTLE, COLERAINE, LONDONDERRY, LETTERKENNY, and BALLYSHANNON.

No. 1, or DUBLIN DISTRICT,

Extends from Wicklow Head to Skerries, county Dublin, embracing in part or whole the counties of Wicklow, Dublin, Kildare, and Meath.

Close Seasons.

Tidal Waters—From Howth to Dalkey Island—Between the 15th of August and 1st of February. From Dalkey Island to Wicklow Head—Between 30th September and 1st April. For remainder of District—Between 15th of September and 2nd of March.

Fresh Water—Same. Angling with cross line—Same. Angling with single rod and line—Between 31st of October and 1st of February, save Broadmeadow Water and Ward Rivers, between 11th October and 1st February.

The By-laws in force are:—

In the River Liffey.

Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, salmon with any net of greater length than 350 yards, between Island-bridge weir and a line drawn due north from Poolbeg Lighthouse.

Permitting the use of nets, with meshes of one inch from knot to knot, for the capture of salmon or trout between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head.

Report.

The number of engines used in this district in 1884 was about the same as in 1883; and considerably less, as to salmon rods, than in 1883. There were used 116 salmon rods, 27 draft nets, and 2 pole nets, as compared with 133 salmon rods, 1 cross line, 22 draft nets, 1 drift net, and 2 pole nets in 1883.

The receipts were rather less than those of 1883. The amount taken for salmon rods was £116; for draft nets, £81; for pole nets, £4; making, with £12 12s. 6d. for fines, a total of £213 12s. 6d., as compared with £218 12s. 6d. in 1883.

The average weight of salmon taken was 10 lbs.; that of poake 6 lbs. The highest price given for salmon was 2s., the lowest 16d. per lb.

The take of salmon and grilse was more productive than in 1883.

The quantity of breeding fish was less than in 1883, as the salmon could not get to the spawning beds in consequence of the dry weather.

Six water bailiffs were employed by the Conservators in 1884; two during the year, and the others for shorter periods. A number also employed by private individuals.

An inquiry was held at Swords on 6th August, 1884, into an application to define the mouth of the Broad Meadow Water and Ward or Swords River. This was accordingly done, and a map or plan prepared, showing the limits within which no person, except the owner of a several fishery, can use nets for taking salmon; and also defining the distance within which draft nets and stake nets are prohibited.

Although there has been a slight increase of offences against the Fishery Laws, it is expected that the number of successful prosecutions undertaken by the Conservators during the year will have a good effect in causing a diminution of such offences in future. There were nine successful prosecutions by the Conservators, embracing 22 individuals. One of these prosecutions was against the Directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway at King's Bridge, for allowing poisonous matter to flow into the Liffey. The offence was admitted, and the fine (£10) and costs paid.

No. 13, OF BALLYMANSION DISTRICT;

Extends from Reesu Point, county Donegal, to Tullaghmore, county Sligo.

Close Season.

For Tidal and Fresh Waters—Between the 18th of August and the 1st of March, save for the river Eske and its tributaries, which is between 17th of September and 1st of April, save Bundrowes, which is between 31st July, and 1st February. For angling with single rods, between 9th October and 1st March, save Bunduff, Bundrowes, and Erne rivers, and tributaries; Bunduff river 30th September and 1st February; Bundrowes, 30th September and 1st January; and Erne river, 30th September and 1st March.

By-Laws.

Permitting use of nets, with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot, in tideway of River Erne.

Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot, for capture of fish by persons having right to use nets in Lough Erne, between Enniskillen and Belleek, between 1st May and first day of close season in each year.

Prohibiting the capture of fish of any description with the instrument commonly called and known by the name of the Spoonbait, or any other instrument of the like nature or device, during the months of January, February, and March, in each year, in that part of the River Erne situated between the Falls of Belleek and a line drawn due south across the river, from the point of Castle Caldwell Demesne, by the eastern point of the Muckinish, or White Island, to the opposite bank, all in the county of Fermanagh.

Permitting use of nets for the capture of fish with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or 4 inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the net is wet), within so much of the River Fanny Water, or Inver, in the county of Donegal, as lies above the mouth of the said river as defined.

Report.

The number of engines used in 1884 was in excess of the number used in 1883. The increase was in salmon rods and draft nets.

The receipts were:—For salmon rods, £137; cross lines, £12; draft nets, £96; drift net, £3; pole nets, £6; stake net, £30; boxes, cribs, &c., £50; eel nets, £34; fines, £24 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £212 5s. 9d.; making a total (not including £2 3s. 3d. interest on money in bank) of £606 11s. 11d., as compared with £552 19s. 6d. in 1883.

The average weight of salmon taken was 14 lbs.; of peals, 6 lbs. The highest price given for salmon was 1s. 6d.; the lowest 9d. per lb.

The take of salmon and grilse was less than in 1883.

The quantity of breeding fish observed was greater than the previous year.

Two hundred and thirty-five water bailiffs are employed by the Conservators. In this district they are generally engaged for the three years by the Board.

Fourteen successful prosecutions were instituted by the Conservators in 1884, and three by the Constabulary.

No. 14, OF LETTERKENNY DISTRICT,

Extends from Malin Head to Rossan Point, county Donegal, and comprises the greater part of the county of Donegal.

Close Seasons.

Tidal Water—Between 19th August and 4th February, and one mile above tideway, save Crana or Buncrana and Gweebarra Rivers. For Crana or Buncrana—Between 14th September and 15th April. For Gweebarra—Between 30th September and 1st April.

Fresh Water—Between 19th August and 1st March, save Crana or Buncrana River, Lenane and Gweebarra Rivers, which are the same as tidal. Angling with cross lines—Same as netting. Angling with single rod and line—Between 1st November and 1st February; save in Crana or Buncrana River—Between 31st October and 1st March.

By-law.

Permitting the use of nets for the capture of salmon or trout, with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot, in the Crana or Buncrana River, and within one mile seawards and eastwards thereof.

Prohibiting having in possession, between sunrise and sunset, for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish, at any season of the year, on the banks of the Buncrana River and its tributaries, within the said district, any spear, lyster, strokehaul, or gaff (except a gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for salmon legally with rod and line).

The number of engines used in this district in 1884 was about the same as in 1883.

The receipts were:—For salmon rods, £70; for draft nets, £42; for drift nets, £48; bag nets, £30; boxes, £30; gap or eyes, £3; loop nets, £26; fines, £15 1s. 9d. The total amount of the receipts was £264 1s. 9d., as compared with £255 7s. 8d. in 1883.

The average weight of salmon taken was about 10 lbs.; of poake, 6 lbs. The highest price given was 2s., the lowest 6d. per lb.

The take of salmon and grilse in the district was less in 1884 than in the previous year.

As in 1883, there was a good supply of breeding fish.

Four water bailiffs were employed by the Conservators for the whole year, and one hundred and twenty-two during the close season; a number also being employed by private individuals.

The number of prosecutions instituted by the Conservators was 9, out of which there were 3 convictions. There was also a successful prosecution by the Constabulary.

NO. 15¹ OF LONDONDERRY DISTRICT,

Extends from Downhill boundary, county Derry, to Malin Head, county Donegal, and includes parts of Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone.

Close Season.

Tidal Water—Between the 31st of August and the 15th of April.

Fresh Water—Same. Angling with cross lines—Between the 28th of September and 15th of April. Angling with single rod and line—Between the 15th of October and 1st of March, save in rivers Foyle and Roe, and all lakes and tributaries running into the same, when and where it is between the 1st of November and the 31st of March.

By-Laws.

Permitting the use of nets for capture of fish other than salmon and trout with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot in barrowcourt lakes and streams.

Permitting the use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in Lough Foyle and tidal parts of the river.

Prohibiting having nets for the capture of salmon or trout in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in the tidal waters of said district, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Malin Head, in the county of Donegal, and the townland boundary between the townlands of Drumagully and Downhill, in the county of Londonderry, with the whole of the tideway along said coast and rivers, and the whole of the tidal portion of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into said coast between said points, at any time between the hours of Twelve of the Clock at noon on Saturday, and Four of the Clock on Monday Morning.

Prohibiting having in possession, on or near the banks of the upper or fresh water portions of all rivers or loughs in the district, between sunrise and sunset, any spear, lobster, strokeshaul, or gaff (except a gaff to be used solely as auxiliary to angling for salmon legally with rod and line).

Report.

The number of engines used in this district in 1884 varied considerably from that in 1883. There was a falling off in salmon rods, of which there were only 92 in use, as compared with 139 in 1883, and 113 in 1882. There was, however, an increase in draft nets and drift nets.

The receipts were—For salmon rods, £92; cross lines, £22; draft nets, £105; drift nets, £210; pole nets, £6; bag nets, £40; stake nets, £90; fines, £25 10s. 5d.; rates on Poor Law valuation of several fisheries, £95; subscriptions from the members of the Irish Society's fisheries in Lough Foyle, £595—making a total of £1,282 19s. 5d.—as compared with £1,249 6s. 1d. in 1883.

The average weight of salmon taken was 11 lbs.; of poake, 6½ lbs.

The highest price given for salmon was 1s. 6d.; the lowest, 7d. per lb.

The take of salmon and grilse in 1884 was less productive than in 1883.

The quantity of breeding fish observed was much less than in the previous year.

Two hundred and forty water bailiffs are employed by the Conservators, and forty by private individuals.

Sixteen successful prosecutions were instituted by the Conservators; and two by the Constabulary.

No. 15^a, or COLERAINE DISTRICT,

Extends from Portrush, county Antrim, to Downhill boundary, county Derry, embraces parts of the counties of Monaghan, Armagh, Down, Antrim and Derry.

Close Seasons.

Tidal portion—Between the 19th of August and 4th of February.

Fresh water—Between the 19th of August and 1st of March. Angling with single rods—Between the 19th of October and 16th of March, except the Bann and its tributaries. For the Bann and its tributaries—Between the 31st of October and 1st of March. Cross lines—Between 28th of September and 16th of March. Pollen fishing by trammel nets, composed of a yarn of a fine texture, not less than one inch from knot to knot, in Lough Neagh—Between 1st of November and 31st January.

By-Laws.

Prohibiting the use of draft nets for the capture of pollen in Lough Neagh.

Prohibiting the snatching, or attempting to snatch, salmon in any of the tidal or fresh waters of district.

Prohibiting the having any net for the capture of salmon or trout in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in the tidal waters of said district, which comprise the tidal portions of all rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the sea-point of the townland boundary between the townlands of Downhill and Drumagully, in the county of Londonderry, and the point of Portrush, in the county of Antrim, at any time between the hours of 12 o'clock at noon on Saturday and 4 o'clock on Monday morning.

Prohibiting the having any net for the capture of salmon, trout, or pollen in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in Lough Neagh or Lough Beg, situated within the aforesaid district, at any time between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Saturday and 4 o'clock on Monday morning.

Prohibiting having in possession on or near the banks of the upper or fresh water portions of all rivers or loughs in the district, between sunrise and sunset, any spear, lyster, strokehaul, or gaff (except a gaff to be used solely as auxiliary to angling for salmon legally with rod and line).

Report.

There was a falling off in the number of salmon rods and draft nets, in the district, as compared with 1883.

The receipts were—For salmon rods, £100; draft nets, £378; drift nets, £9; trammel nets, £102; hag nets, £20; boxes, £50; eel nets, £165; fines, £52 6s. 9d.; rates on Poor Law valuation of several fisheries, £159—making a total of £1,025 6s. 9d., as compared with £1,096 6s. 7d. in 1883.

The average weight of salmon taken was 10 lbs. The largest fish taken was about 31 lbs.

The highest price given for salmon was 1s. 9d.; the lowest, 9d. per lb.

Take of salmon was less than in 1883.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers was rather less than in 1883.

Seventy-six water bailiffs are employed for the whole year by the Conservators; and ten for the winter season by private individuals.

One hundred and four prosecutions were instituted by the Conservators, of which only one was unsuccessful. Fifty-one of these prosecutions were for flax pollution of rivers.

No. 16^a, or BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT,

Extends from Donaghadee, county Down, to Portrush, county Antrim, containing portions of the counties of Down, Antrim, and Derry.

Close Seasons.

Tidal Waters—Between the 15th of September and 17th of March.

Fresh Water—Between the 15th of September and 17th of March. Cross lines—Between the 15th of September and 17th of March. Single rod and line—Between the 1st of November and 1st of February.

By-Law.

Repealing the definition of the Bush River Estuary, as fixed by the late Special Commissioners on 8th of February, 1864.

Report.

There were in use, in 1884, 21 salmon rods, 13 draft nets, and 14 bag nets, as compared with 26 salmon rods, 12 draft nets, and 14 bag nets, in 1883.

The receipts were—For salmon rods, £21; For draft nets £39; for bag nets £140; making—with fines, £5 4s. 8d.; rates on Poor Law valuation of several fisheries, £35 2s. 10d., and subscriptions, £90 12s. 10d.—a total of £231 0s. 4d., as compared with £287 16s. 2d. in 1883.

The average weight of salmon taken was about 10 lbs., of poake 6 lbs.

The highest price given for salmon was 2s. and the lowest 6d. per lb.

The quantity of breeding fish observed was about the same as in 1883.

Five water bailiffs are employed permanently by the Conservators, and nineteen during the spawning season.

Six prosecutions were undertaken by the Conservators, out of which there were four convictions. Two successful prosecutions were undertaken by the Constabulary.

No. 17th, OF DROGHEDA DISTRICT,

Extends from Skerries, county Dublin, to Clogher Head, county Louth, and embraces portions of the counties of Dublin, Louth, King's County, Meath, Westmeath, and Cavan.

Close Seasons.

Tidal portion—Between the 16th of August and 31st of January.

Fresh water—Angling with single rods—between the 1st of October and the 31st of January.

*No By-Laws.**Report.*

The number of engines used in this district, in 1884, was largely in excess of the number used in 1883.

The receipts were—For salmon rods, £147; cross lines, £18; snap nets, £3; draft nets, £291; drift net, £3; boxes, £30; eel nets, £40; fines, £1 6s. 8d.; making a total of £532, as compared with £404 16s. 10d., in 1883.

The average weight of salmon taken was 13 lbs., of poake 4 lbs.

The highest price given for salmon was 2s. 6d., the lowest 7d. per lb.

The take of salmon and griseo :—The spring fishing was much the same as in 1883, while the summer fishing was much better. The increased productiveness is attributed to the breeding fish and fry being better preserved, and a very great number propagated at the Black Castle Fishery, Navan.

The quantity of breeding fish observed was about the same as last year.

Twelve water bailiffs are employed by the Conservators, of which number ten are permanently employed.

A number of others are employed by the riparian proprietor, within their several limits.

Four successful prosecutions were instituted by the Conservators.

No. 17th, OF DUNDALK DISTRICT,

Extends from Clogher Head, county Louth, to Donaghadee, county Down, embracing in whole or in part the counties of Louth, Meath, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, and Cavan.

Close Seasons.—By Nets and all other Engines save Single Rods and Lines.

In that part of said district between Clogher Head and Ballaghan Point, county Louth, and embracing all the sea and coast, and all lakes and rivers and their tributaries, in that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between the said points,—save in the Annagassan, Glyde, and Dee Rivers and their tributaries,—from the 20th of August in each year to the 31st day of March in the year following, both said days inclusive.

In the Annagassan, Glyde, and Dee Rivers and their tributaries, from the 20th of August in each year to the 11th of February in the year following, both said days inclusive.

In that part of said district between Ballaghan Point, in the county Louth, and Donaghadee, in the county Down, and embracing all the sea and coast, and all lakes and rivers and their tributaries, in that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between the said points, from the 16th of September in each year to the 31st day of March in the year following, both said days inclusive.

By Single Rods and Lines.

In that part of the district between Clogher Head and the southern boundary of the mouth of the River Fane, and embracing all lakes and all rivers and their tributaries, in that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between the said points, —from the 1st day of October in each year to the 31st day of January in the year following, both said days inclusive.

In that part of the district between the southern boundary of the River Fane and Ballaghan Point, and embracing all lakes and all rivers and their tributaries, in that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between the said points, including the River Fane and its tributaries, —from the 1st day of November in each year to the last day of February in the year following, both said days inclusive.

In that part of the said district between Ballaghan Point, in the county Louth, and Donaghadee, in the county Down, and embracing all lakes and all rivers and their tributaries, in that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between the said points, from the 1st day of November in each year to the last day of February in the year following, both said days inclusive.

By Laws.

Prohibiting to catch, or attempt to catch, salmon and trout, with any net of greater length than 500 yards, between Clogher Head, and Ballaghan Point, county Louth.

Prohibiting to catch, or attempt to catch, salmon in any tidal water, between Dunany Point and Soldiers' Point, county Louth, with a spear, lyster, otter, strokchaul, dred-draw, or gaff, except when the latter is used as an auxiliary to rod and line, or for removing fish from any legal weir or box by the owner or occupier thereof.

Report.

There was a considerable increase in the number of salmon rods, and draft nets, used in 1884, as compared with 1883.

The receipts were—For salmon rods, £103; draft nets, £117; bag nets, £20; head weir, £6; eel nets, £13; fines, £45 18s. 6d.; rates on Poor Law valuation of several fisheries, £1; making a total of £305 18s. 6d., as compared with £290 4s. 8d. in 1883.

The average weight of salmon taken was 14 lbs., of peals 5 lbs.

The highest price given for salmon was 2s. 6d., the lowest 6d. per lb.

The take of salmon and grilse was less than in 1883.

The quantity of breeding fish observed was greater than in the previous year.

About thirteen water bailiffs were employed by the Conservators, for periods varying from three to nine months. Eight are employed by private individuals.

Forty-three prosecutions were instituted by the Conservators, of which thirty-two were successful. Thirteen prosecutions were instituted by the Constabulary, of which nine were successful. Of the thirteen successful prosecutions, seven were for flax pollution of milldams and rivers.

Having given in the foregoing Report all the detailed information in our power, we have only to add that we have at all times experienced the most cordial co-operation from the officers and men of the Coast Guard and the Royal Irish Constabulary authorities in enforcing the laws, and to them our best thanks are due.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's very obedient servants,

THOMAS F. BRADY

JOS. HAYES.

ALAN HORNSBY.

GEORGE COFFEY, *Secretary.*

Dated at the Fisheries Office, Dublin Castle,

31st July, 1885.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

NO. 1.—ABSTRACT of By-Laws, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1885, relating to the
Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

ARRANGED,
No. 1.
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Manner of By-Law.
	TRAWLING.		TRAMMEL NETS.
DUBLIN BAY, (16th Oct., 1842.)	Prohibiting Trawling inside lines drawn from the Dolly Light-house at Howth, to the Easternmost point of the rocks called the "Muggins"; thence by a straight line to the Southern point of Dolly Island; thence by a straight line to the Dolly Sound, in the direction of the signal station on Killybeg Hill.	DONAGHNEY BAY, (31st July, 1842.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel and every other kind of Movable Net (except Bag or other Nets for the taking of Salmon) in Donaghney Bay, within the limit hereinafter defined, namely, the space lying between a line passing due East and West, through the Northernmost point of Helvelock Head, and a line passing due East and West through the Southernmost point of Ballinacorney Head, in the Co. Wicklow; but to the North and East of the line through Ballinacorney Head, and to the South and West of the line through Helvelock Head, such Trammel or Movable Nets may be set, and maintained in the water from Three o'clock, p.m., of one day, until Nine o'clock, a.m., in the following day, during January, March, October, November, and December in each year; and from Five o'clock, p.m., of one day, to Seven o'clock, a.m., in the following day, during May, June, July, August, and September. Also prohibiting such Nets wherever and within 200 yards of any fish, which the trawling vessel shall be engaged in taking; and to every take of such Trammel or Movable Nets shall be attached at least one floating buoy or board, upon which shall be painted in legible characters not less than one inch in length, in white upon a black ground, the Letter of the District, and the name of the Owner to which such Nets belong.
East COAST, (14th Feb., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from the Nose of Howth, to the Eastern point of St. Patrick's Island (Skerrin), thence to Clough Head (thence to Donaghy Point); thence to Greenfield Point, in the County Down.	DUNELM BAY, (31st Dec., 1851.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel Nets within or to the North-east of a line drawn from the Mouth of the Banagher River to Donagh Point.
1st Dec., 1859.	Repealing an order of the By-Law, dated 14th February, 1851, as prohibiting Trawling at all times within or to the Westward of the limit formed as follows, namely, by a straight line drawn from the Nose of Howth to the Eastern Point of St. Patrick's Island (Skerrin), in the County of Dublin, and from the Eastern Point of St. Patrick's Island (Skerrin), in the County of Dublin, to the County of Louth, and then said Clough Head to Donaghy Point, in the County of Louth, and in the thereof prohibiting to set any Trawl Nets (while the boats named above between the Nose of Howth and Donaghy Point, between the 1st day of November in each year, and the 1st of May in the year following.	DUNELM BAY, (31st Dec., 1851.)	Prohibiting within the Estuary of the Keshmere River, in the County of Kerry, and seaward of a line drawn from the western point of Lamb's Head to the western point of God's Head, the use of Trammel and other Movable Nets for the capture of Sea Fish, from the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Nine o'clock in the Morning of the day next following, during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, in each year; and from the hour of Five o'clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Seven o'clock in the Morning of the day following, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September.
DONAGHNEY BAY, &c., (31st Dec., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling from Holyhead Rock, off Greenfield Point, to St. John's Point, both in the County Down.	KESHMERE RIVER ESTUARY, (31st Dec., 1854.)	Repealing By-law dated the 12th of November, 1854, by which the use of Trawl Nets was prohibited within the estuary of the Keshmere River, in the County of Kerry, and seaward of a line drawn from Harling Rocks to the North to Ferns Point on the South, from the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Nine o'clock in the Morning of the day next following, during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, in any year (being the periods within which the use of Trammel and other Movable Nets for the capture of Sea Fish within the estuary of the Keshmere River had been daily prohibited and permitted); and from the hour of Five o'clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Seven o'clock in the Morning of the day next following, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September in any year (being the further periods within which the use of Trammel and other Movable Nets for the capture of Sea Fish within the estuary of the Keshmere River had been daily authorized and permitted).
DUBLIN BAY, (16th Feb., 1852.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from the Butt Rock, to a place called Horn Point.	KESHMERE RIVER, (12th March, 1859.)	Repealing By-law dated the 12th of November, 1854, by which the use of Trawl Nets was prohibited within the estuary of the Keshmere River, in the County of Kerry, and seaward of a line drawn from Harling Rocks to the North to Ferns Point on the South, from the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Nine o'clock in the Morning of the day next following, during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, in any year (being the periods within which the use of Trammel and other Movable Nets for the capture of Sea Fish within the estuary of the Keshmere River had been daily prohibited and permitted); and from the hour of Five o'clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Seven o'clock in the Morning of the day next following, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September in any year (being the further periods within which the use of Trammel and other Movable Nets for the capture of Sea Fish within the estuary of the Keshmere River had been daily authorized and permitted).
GALWAY BAY, (19th Jan., 1854.)	Where large shoals of Herrings shall have set in the Bay, and while Boats are engaged in Drifling for Herrings or Mackerel, and while Boats shall commence Fishing for Herrings or Mackerel, such Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of three miles from them.		
(31st Aug., 1877.)	Repealing By-Law, dated 23rd March, 1843, prohibiting Trawling at all times within a straight line drawn from Barra Pier on the north to Glengough Castle on the south side of said bay.		
GLADSTONE BAY, (23rd Aug., 1853.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Broaden Point to Coomra.		
GLAVY BAY, (27th March, 1855.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from Covey Point to Carrickbeg Point, and from thence to Reenacorney Point, on the North Shore of Whiddy Island.		
(11th Sept., 1861.)	And Prohibiting Trawl between coast and coast.		
WATERFORD HARBOUR, (12th Dec., 1873.)	Prohibiting Trawling by Boats exceeding ten tons measurement, within a line drawn from South or Cottage, County Waterford, to Reenacorney Point, County Waterford.		
WEXFORD COAST, (20th April, 1845.)	Prohibiting Trawling in all places where there are Boats engaged in Fishing or Mackerel (both Net Fishing; and such Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of at least three miles from all boats fishing for Herrings or Mackerel, with Drift Nets. And whenever Herring or Mackerel Boats shall commence Drift Net Fishing in any place, on or off the Coast of Wexford, the Trawl Boats shall depart therefrom, and keep at least three miles distant from the Trawl Net Herring or Mackerel Boats.	DONAGHNEY & DONAGHNEY BAY, (31st Dec., 1851.)	
WATERFORD BAY, (7th October, 1854.)	Prohibiting the throwing into the sea any stones or other matter, or things, whereby the taking of Fish may be impeded, or whereby Nets or other Fishing Gear may be injured.		

GENERAL.

Repealing By-law, dated 22nd October, 1875, and in lieu thereof enacting the following By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations—

First.—The use, for the Capture of White Sea Fish, of Nets commonly called and known as Draw or Wale Nets, having Movable or fixed Groundlines thereon, Three and One-half inches from end to end, to be measured along the side of the ground, or Floorline, before to be measured all round such said Nets, such measurement to be taken in the clear when

APPENDIX, No. 1.—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1885, relating to the
Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

Places affected by By-Laws, and Date thereof.	Names of By-Laws.	Places affected by By-Laws, and Date thereof.	Names of By-Laws.
DONAGH & DONAGH DISTRICTS—continued.	<p>The Net is not, is hereby prohibited on that part of the Sea Coast and in the Tidal parts of all Rivers flowing into the Sea, situated between Dalrymple, opposite Newtown Haven, and the Mouth of the Anagassan River, both in the County Lond.</p> <p>Second.—The use, for the Capture of White Sea Fish, of Nets, contrary to and known as Drift or Wale Nets, of greater length than Fifty yards, or of greater depth than Forty Fathoms, or having Stakes of less dimensions than One and Three-quarters Inches in the least, to be measured along the side of the net, or Netting Stakes to be measured at right angles with such Nets, such measurement to be taken in the clear when the Net is set, is hereby prohibited on that part of the Sea Coast and in the Tidal parts of all Rivers flowing into the Sea, situated between Sea Head, in the County Lond., and Dalrymple, opposite Newtown Haven, in the County Lond.</p> <p>Third.—The use of nets commonly called and known as Beam or Wale Nets, is hereby prohibited during the Annual Open Season for Salmon and Trout, on that part of the Coast situated within a distance of a quarter of a statute mile from the Bar of the mouth of the River Boya, such distance to be measured along the Coast from each side of said River.</p>	SOUTH-EAST COAST—continued.	receals, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any Oysters of less dimensions than two inches, at the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
DONAGH DISTRICT, BREMENESS LOCHS. (1st Dec., 1875.)	Prohibiting use of Trawl Nets for capture of Fish north of Sea Head, and south of Loch, from Mull of Mull to the mouth of the Mull of Mull, on the east, between the 1st day of January and 31st day of November in each year.	WATERFORD COAST. (30th April, 1885.)	First.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters off the mid Western Coast, south of Haven Point, shall not use any Oysters as they may be taken or caught; and shall not use any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed, nor any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately draw back into the net all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches, as well as all pieces and fragments of shells to be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Oyster Bed, Rock, Strand, or Shoal, off the mid Western Coast, south of Haven Point, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
SEA COAST, COUNTY DUBLIN. (30th Jan., 1874.)	Prohibiting use of Drift or Wale Nets for capture of Fish between Donagh Head and Donagh Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea between said points and around the shores of Inchicore.	GRAN HARBOUR. (30th Feb., 1875.)	First.—That between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September in any year, no boat shall have on board any device or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat in said Gran Harbour and the Harbour of the River flowing into same, any such device or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
DONAGH RIVER. (21st April, 1875.)	Regarding By-law of 21st February, 1875, prohibiting use of Nets with Movable, less than one inch for capture of Fish of any kind on that part of the coast of the County Donegal north of the north-east and north of the shore from Haven Point to Tulla Head, and from Tulla Head to Carrage Head, and from Carrage Head to Markham Point, all in the County of Donegal and County of Donegal.		Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters shall not use any Oysters as they may be taken or caught; and shall not use any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed, nor any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately draw back into the net all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches, as well as all pieces and fragments of shells to be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shore of said Cork Harbour and the Harbour of the River flowing into same, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; nor shall, anyone for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.
	OTTERIES.		Third.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Water, as any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in said Cork Harbour or the Harbour of the River flowing into same, the contents of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.
SOUTH-EAST COAST OF IRELAND FROM WATERFORD HEAD TO CARRIGE POINT. (1st Sept., 1885.)	That the Great Trawl, during which it shall not be lawful to drag, tow, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Beds, or any of the Shell-fish of the coast, between Waterford Head and Carrige Point, shall be between the 30th April and the 1st September in each year.	KINALE HARBOUR AND BALLYON RIVER. (23rd August, 1875.)	That all persons fishing for or taking Oysters in any part of the Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds situated in Kinale Harbour and Ballyon River, in the County of Cork, shall not use any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed, nor shall use any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.
COAST OF DONEGH, WICKLOW, AND WEXFORD. (23rd April, 1885.) Approved by the Ministry in Council, 23rd April, 1885.	Prohibiting between the 30th April and 1st September in each year the dragging, towing, catching, or destroying any Oyster or Oyster Bed, or any of the Shell-fish of the coast, within the distance of Twenty Miles measured from a straight line drawn from the Eastern point of Lonsay Island, in the County Dublin, to Carrige Point, in the County Wexford, to the extreme Western limits of the British Islands.		
SOUTH-EAST COAST (between Wicklow Head and Haven Point). (30th Oct., 1884.)	All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters on the Coast of the Counties of Wicklow and Wexford, between Wicklow Head and Haven Point, shall, immediately as any Oysters being taken, call all such Oysters as they may be taken or caught; and shall immediately draw back into the net all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all pieces and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shore of said Coast between the limits aforesaid, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase,		

APPENDIX, No. 1—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 1.Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1885, relating to the
Sea and Oyster Fisheries of Ireland.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Names of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Names of By-Law.
KOMRAN HARBOUR and BATHIN RIVER.—continued.	All Oysters of less dimensions than allowed; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law shall for each such offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	GLADWAY BAY, (18th August, 1877.)	That the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Beds within said Gladway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Islands thereof, or in any of the Bays or Islands thereof, or in any of the Bays or Islands thereof, shall be between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of November in each year, both said days inclusive.
TRALEN BAY, (7th Aug., 1872.)	That the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Beds within said Traleen Bay, or in any of the Bays or Islands thereof, shall be between the 10th day of March and the 1st day of November in each year.	(26th Nov., 1877.)	First.—It shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in Gladway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Islands thereof, between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of November in each year, both said days inclusive; and during the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bay, Bays, and Islands, or between Bays and Bays or any Bays of the year; and any person offending against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.
(26th Feb., 1876.)	First.—That during the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bay of Traleen, or in any of the Bays or Islands thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and it during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Bay of Traleen, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, gravel, or clam of said Bay of Traleen, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oyster of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Second.—No Boat, in Gladway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Islands thereof, shall, between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of November in each year, dredge or fish for Oysters, or on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.
RYEY SHANNON, &c. (26th Feb., 1876.)	First.—That during the Close Season for Oysters, which is between the 1st day of September and the 31st day of November, or in any of the Bays or Islands thereof, or in any of the Bays or Islands thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and it during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Islands thereof, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, gravel, or clam of said River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Islands thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oyster of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	ACRILL SOUND, CLEW BAY, and BLACKHEAD BAY, (19th Dec., 1881.)	First.—That between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in every year, being the Close Season for Oysters in said Clew Bay, Achrill Sound, and Blackhead Bay, no boat, in the said Clew Bay, Achrill Sound, and Blackhead Bay, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and it between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.
	First.—That during the Close Season for Oysters, which is between the 1st day of September and the 31st day of November, or in any of the Bays or Islands thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and it during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Islands thereof, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, gravel, or clam of said River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Islands thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oyster of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Clew Bay, Achrill Sound, and Blackhead Bay, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, gravel, or clam of said Clew Bay, Achrill Sound, and Blackhead Bay, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oyster of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.
	First.—That during the Close Season for Oysters, which is between the 1st day of September and the 31st day of November, or in any of the Bays or Islands thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and it during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Islands thereof, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, gravel, or clam of said River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Islands thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oyster of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, or on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in Clew Bay, Achrill Sound, and Blackhead Bay, the bottom of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.

APPENDIX No. 1—continued

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1887, relating to the
Sea and Ocean FISHERIES of IRELAND.

[illegible]

APPENDIX No. 1—continued

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1885, relating to the Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

APPENDIX
No. 1

Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
LOUGH SWILLY, &c., &c.—continued.	<p>ments of shells as shall be raised or taken, while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rack, Strand, or other of said Lough Swilly, or of any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground, in said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof as aforesaid, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery, and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>	STRANGFORD LOUGH—continued.	<p>board any boat, sell all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or oyster bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea or all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rack, strand, or shore of Strangford Lough, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Strangford Lough aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
LOUGH FOYLE, &c., &c. (23rd Oct., 1877.)	<p>First.—Between the first day of May and the first day of September in any year, that being the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Bed in Lough Foyle, no boat, in Lough Foyle shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Lough Foyle shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, or take; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Lough Foyle aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>	CARLINGFORD LOUGH. (21st June, 1877.)	<p>Prohibiting at any time after the 1st day of November, 1877, to use for the taking of Oysters in any part of Carlingford Lough, in either of the counties of Louth and Down respectively, the instrument commonly called and known as the grapse, or any other instrument or device of the like construction or nature. Any person offending against this By-Law shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of Five Pounds, and every such grapse, or other instrument or device which shall be used contrary to this By-Law, shall be forfeited.</p> <p>That the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oyster or Oyster Bed within said Carlingford Lough, or off or from any of the shores or rocks in said Lough, shall be between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.</p> <p>First.—During the Close Time now fixed, or which may hereafter be fixed, within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Bed in Carlingford Lough, no boat in Carlingford Lough shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Carlingford Lough shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rack, strand, or shore of Carlingford Lough by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oyster of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Carlingford Lough aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
STRANGFORD LOUGH (15th Nov., 1877.)	<p>That the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oyster or Oyster Bed in or off the Foyle or Nore, or Oyster Bed within said Strangford Lough, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of March and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.</p> <p>First.—Between the first day of March and the first day of September in any year, that being the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Bed in Strangford Lough, no boat in Strangford Lough shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Strangford Lough shall, immediately on any Oyster being brought on</p>	(21st Dec., 1877.)	<p>First.—Between the first day of March and the first day of September in any year, that being the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Bed in Strangford Lough, no boat in Strangford Lough shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Strangford Lough shall, immediately on any Oyster being brought on</p>

TABLE showing Loans applied for and advanced under the Irish Reproductive Loan Repayments, for the 10 years

County.	Amount available in 1881.	No. of Applications.	No. of Approvals.	Amount of Loans applied for in 1881.	No. of Loans recommended.	No. of persons to whom Loans recommended.	Amount of Loans recommended in 1881.	No. of Loans actually issued.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
Cork, . . .	2,331 0 0	53	37	8,365 5 0	35	61	1,293 14 0	29
Kerry, . . .	10,238 0 0	62	30	1,441 19 9	29	61	1,171 19 9	27
Limerick, . . .	1,733 0 0	1	1	50 0 0	—	—	—	—
Livestock, . . .	5,033 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway, . . .	2,072 0 0	454	687	8,551 4 4	224	322	3,184 0 0	158
Sligo, . . .	2,067 0 0	30	47	879 19 4	24	39	715 10 0	25
Mayo, . . .	2,800 0 0	155	219	1,314 10 0	110	145	832 8 0	34
Glouce, . . .	1,257 0 0	23	26	557 9 0	14	17	405 0 0	15
Total, . . .	27,371 0 0	703	1,107	21,486 19 1	450	614	5,527 12 9	320

APPENDIX No. 3.

SUMMARY of the quantity of SALMON, HERRINGS, MACKEREL, and COD, exported to undermentioned places in England, consigned from Irish Fisheries, from 1st January to 31st December, 1884.

	Salmon. No. of Boxes of 150 lbs. each.	Herrings. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	Mackerel. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	Cod. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.
London, . . .	6,206	12,092	22,670	7,862
Nottingham, . . .	2,331	2,761	3,601	3,705
Bradford, . . .	2,600	3,825	3,010	3,800
Manchester, . . .	7,622	11,260	9,361	7,550
Sheffield, . . .	3,110	6,072	5,091	2,680
Wolverhampton, . . .	2,796	3,801	4,709	2,577
Leeds, . . .	4,823	6,700	5,211	3,018
Liverpool, . . .	10,910	13,111	18,709	11,001
Birmingham, . . .	6,777	10,703	11,910	4,855
Total, 1884, . . .	46,535	76,053	83,370	45,237
" 1885, . . .	50,171	85,168	88,813	46,561
Decrease, . . .	12,216	8,535	5,443	724

	£	s.	d.
Computing Salmon at 48 lbs. per box, the price realized in Liverpool, . . .	410,855	5	0
" Herrings at £1 . . .	76,635	0	0
" Mackerel at £1 1s. . .	87,538	10	0
" Cod at £1 0s. 6d. . .	47,572	8	6
Total, . . .	£622,400	5	6

The quantity of Mackerel captured in Irish waters by boats belonging to the United Kingdom, so far as returns have been received, was 226,435 boxes, which realized the sum of £106,150, at an average cost of about 17s. 4d. per box. From many parts of the coast, however, no returns have been received.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., IN FORCE ON 1st JANUARY, 1895, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

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APPENDIX, No. 7.—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1885, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

Appendix
No. 7.
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Barry or Corrib, Mullagh, or Donamuck, or Carrigrohilly River, (21st Jan., 1871.)	Barry District.—continued. Prohibiting the use of all Nets, save Landing Nets, as auxiliary to rods and lines in fresh water portions of said River.	Blackwater River, (21st Jan., 1871.)	Limerick District.—continued. Salmon or Trout in any other Tidal Waters of the River Shannon, or in Glendine River. Third.—That no two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way or be allowed to drift within 150 yards of each other in the River Shannon, or in Glendine River. Fourth.—That no Drift Nets below or seaward of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Anglish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Killybeg, in the County of Clare, shall be used within the line of low water mark of ordinary Spring Tides. Fifth.—That no Drift Nets shall be used in Clondraugh Bay above a line drawn from Kask to Liscannore, in the County of Clare. Sixth.—That no Drift Nets shall be used in the River Maigue or Adonis.
Kenness River at Bay, (2nd Dec., 1870.)	Kenness District. First.—Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the said Kenness River or Bay of greater length than One Hundred and Thirty Yards. Second.—Prohibiting to haul the water or in three classes or other smaller divisions during the time of shooting or drifting Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the said Kenness River or Bay.	River Deel, (21st Jan., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of all Nets (except Landing Nets) as auxiliary to angling with rod and line for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in that part of River Adonis between Deelagh Bridge and the mouth of River as defined.
Carraigmore Estuary (27th Oct., 1880.)	Prohibiting during the Salmon Close Season, the use of Drift Nets having a foot-rope and leads or weight attached thereto, in the Estuary of Carraigmore inside the Bar of Lish.	Lough Beg, (18th Jan., 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets not exceeding 15 yards in length, with Hooks of one inch less than to haul for the capture of fish other than Salmon or Trout.
Tidal Waters, (18th Feb., 1880.)	Prohibiting the shooting, attempting to catch, Salmon in any Tidal water with a Speer, Lyster, Gun, Sticks, or Dredge, or any other weapon when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, or for the purpose of recovering fish from any legal Weir or Dam by the owner or occupier thereof.	Deel, (18th Jan., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets (except Landing Nets) as auxiliary to angling with rod and line for the capture of Fish other than Salmon or Trout in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning.
Carrage or Waterville River—Waterfall Weir, (7th March, 1870.)	Permitting the space between the Bars or Rails of the Dam, or of the Bank to upstream side of the Bars or Rails of the Waterfall Weir to be one and a quarter inches apart.	River Shannon, (21st Jan., 1871.)	Expelling the first class of By-Laws dated 21st November, 1862, and in lieu thereof prohibiting between the 1st day of August, or such other day as at any time may be the first day of the Close Season in which the Fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall be killed, destroyed, or taken by any person or by any means whatsoever (save by single rod and line only), and the 1st day of November in each year, the use of Drift Nets or any other Nets or Nets used as a Drift Net, having a foot-rope and leads or weight attached thereto, in that part of the River Shannon between Liscannore and the Waterfall Weir known as the Liscannore Weir and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Grange Island.
Waterfall River, (18th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets between Waterfall Weir and mouth of River as defined, between twelve o'clock noon on Friday and six o'clock on Saturday morning, and between six o'clock Monday morning and twelve o'clock on any Sunday day in each week during Open Season.	Lough Beg, River Shannon, (27th August, 1880.)	Permitting the use of Net in Lough Beg, having a mesh of five inches in the mesh, measured when the Net is wet.
River Shannon, Island Point, (1st Feb., 1880.)	Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Waterfall Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 15th February.	River Fergus, (27th Jan., 1880.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the West Wall of Berke, on the River Fergus.
River Shannon, (21st Nov., 1880.)	Prohibiting Drift Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot (so be measured along the ribs of the square, or seven inches, in be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the place where the Net is wet) in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts of any of the Rivers flowing into the said River Shannon.	River Fergus, (15th Dec., 1870.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets in the Tidal parts of River Fergus, County Clare.
River Shannon, (1st May, 1880.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the West Wall of Tormahilly, on the River Shannon.	River Maigue, (17th Oct., 1880.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets between Ferry Downbridge and the old Bridge of Adonis.
River Shannon and Maigue, (15th Jan., 1880.)	Prohibiting the Shooting of Fish in that part of River Shannon between Portman Bridge and Maigue Bridge, and also in River Maigue.	Maigue River, (1st March, 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets as auxiliary to rod and line, above Railway-bridge below Adonis.
River Shannon, (1st March, 1871.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout on land any other Cove or Crag between mouth of Shannon and Waterfall Bridge, in the city of Limerick, or in tidal parts of any stream flowing into the said River Shannon between said points between the hours of Six o'clock on Sunday morning and Three o'clock on Monday morning; or between Waterfall Bridge and the Strangford Weir at Killybeg, in the County of Clare, between Eight o'clock on Saturday morning and Four o'clock on Monday morning.	Galway District, (18th July, 1880.)	Galway District. Prohibiting the use of the instrument, commonly called Stickleback or Stickle, or any other such instrument, in River Galway, Lough Corrib or Maigue, or their Tributaries. Prohibiting the shooting or attempt to catch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, except as part of or in whole with any master or thing, or otherwise.
River Shannon, Maigue, and Adonis, and Clondraugh Bay, (18th Nov., 1874.)	Regulating the use of Drift Nets as follows.—First.—That no Drift Nets of greater length than 100 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Shannon or Trout in any part of the River Shannon between Liscannore and a line drawn across the River below Adonis, from Anglish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Killybeg, in the County of Clare. Second.—That no Drift Nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of	Clondraugh Bay, (18th Sept., 1880.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the River known as the Clondraugh Bay or Clondraugh River, in the County of Galway, above the junction of the said River with Lough Corrib, in the County of Galway.
		Clondraugh Bay, (18th Sept., 1880.)	Maigue District. Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Maigue River, in the County of Mayo, where the opening of Salmon or Trout may take place.

APPENDIX No. 7—continued.
ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDINANCE, &c., in force on 1st January, 1885, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Quinnstown or Ballinacorney, Quinacorney and Mullinah Rivers. (15th Sept., 1885.)	Manager District—continued. Prohibiting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a-half inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the net), or any mesh to be measured all round such mesh (to be measured all round such mesh) taken in the day, when the Net is wet.)	Lower Lough River. (1st June, 1871.)	Ballyshannon District—continued. Prohibiting the capture of Fish of any description with the instrument commonly called and known by the name of the Speeshah, or any other instrument of the like nature or kind during the months of January, February, and March in every year, or that part of the River River situated between the Falls of Belfast and a line drawn that runs across the River from the point of the Mullinah descent, by the Rock on point of the Mullinah, or White Island, to the opposite bank, all in the County of Fermanagh.
White District. (15th May, 1875.)	Ballinah District. Prohibiting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a-half inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the net), or any mesh to be measured all round such mesh (to be measured all round such mesh) taken in the day, when the Net is wet.)	Long Water, or Lough River. (15th June, 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the net), or any mesh to be measured all round such mesh (to be measured all round such mesh) taken in the day when the Net is wet, within or near of the River Long Water, or Lough, in the County of Donegal, or that where the mouth of said river is defined.
May River and Tullaghan. (15th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting angling for Trout during April and May in each year—Loughs Glenties and Glenties excepted.	Cross or Bannagh River. (15th Nov., 1871.)	Londonderry District. Prohibiting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon, or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot in the Cross or Bannagh River, and within one mile upwards and downwards thereof.
Kilbaha Bay. (1st March, 1875.)	First.—Prohibiting in each or attempts to catch Salmon or Trout by means of Drift Nets (to be the length of a Handspan from the Knot to the Knot) in the County of Mayo. Second.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 400 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the said Bay of Kilbaha or in the County of Mayo. Third.—No two or more Drift Nets shall be stretched together in any way in the said Bay of Kilbaha or in the mouth of said river in the said Bay. Fourth.—Whenever a Drift Net shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the said Bay of Kilbaha it shall be stretched in a line which shall remain over said river with fishing, and the fishermen engaged in fishing with said Drift Net shall remain on board such boat whilst said Drift Net shall be in the water.	Cross or Bannagh River. (15th Nov., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish, other than Salmon and Trout, with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot.
Sligo River. (1st March, 1875.)	Sligo District. Prohibiting the stretching or attempting to stretch Salmon in Sligo River, with any kind of Fish-hook secured in part or in whole, or removed.	Sligo River. (15th Nov., 1871.)	Prohibiting having nets for capture of Salmon, or Trout in an or about any boat, or on any/ta the Fish Waters of said district, with
Lough Beg. (15th March, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of Nets with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot, for capture of Fish.	Harbour of Lough Beg and River. (15th April, 1871.)	
Lower River. (15th Feb., 1871.)	Ballyshannon District. Prohibiting use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in Lough Beg or River River.	Fish Waters. (15th June, 1871.)	

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Time.
1. DUBLIN.	Shannon to Wicklow.	Between 15th August and 1st February.
2. Wicklow.	Wicklow to Killybeg Bay, East of Inverness Bay.	Between 15th August and 1st February.
3. Waterford.	Killybeg Bay to Killybeg Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February.
4. Limerick.	Killybeg Head to Ballyshannon.	Between 15th August and 1st February.
5. Cork.	Ballyshannon Head to Galley Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February.
6. Skibbereen.	Galley Head to Mizen Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February.
7. Bantry.	Mizen Head to Crow Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February.
8. Kenmare.	Crow Head to Lough Beg.	Between 15th August and 1st February.

Note.—The close season of the River Lough Beg, or the River Lough Beg, shall not be more than 100 days close season in each fishery.

APPENDIX No. 7—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1885, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Appendix,
No. 7.
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Names of By-Laws.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Names of By-Laws.
Tidal Waters— <i>con.</i>	Londonderry District—continued. Prohibiting the whole of the sea along the coast between Malin Head, in the County of Donegal, and the Tweedland Boundary between the Townlands of Drumahilly and Dromahilly, in the County of Londonderry, with the whole of the thirteenth along and coast and stream, and the whole of the tidal portions of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into said coast between said points, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.	Tidal Waters— <i>con.</i>	Coleraine District—continued. twelve of the clock at noon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.
Upper or Fresh Water portions of Rivers in District, (21st Dec., 1879.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking Fish, or with the intent to take Fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, or at any time between the hours of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or Loughs within the said District, situated in the Counties of Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Donegal, Monaghan, and Down, which comprise the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the two points of the Tweedland Boundary between the Townlands of Drumahilly and Dromahilly in the County of Londonderry, and the Town of Fermanagh in the County of Antrim, any Spout, Lough, Strath, or Gulf (except a Gulf for the purpose of being used solely as an auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).	Upper or Fresh Water portions of Rivers in District, (21st Dec., 1879.)	Prohibiting having in possession for the purpose of taking Fish, or with the intent to take Fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, or at any time between the hours of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or Loughs within the said District, situated in the Counties of Tyrone, Donegal, and Londonderry, which comprise the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between Malinhead in the County of Donegal, and the Tweedland Boundary between the Townlands of Drumahilly and Dromahilly in the County of Londonderry, any Spout, Lough, Strath, or Gulf (except a Gulf for the purpose of being used solely as an auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Lough Neagh, (21st Feb., 1882.)	Coleraine District. Prohibiting the use of Draft Netting for the capture of Fish.	Lough Neagh, (21st Dec., 1879.)	Prohibiting having any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pikes, in or on, or over any boat, net, or coveys, in Lough Neagh, in said District, during the season of the River for Salmon, Trout, and Pikes, in said Lough Neagh.
Lough Neagh, (21st April, 1882.)	Prohibiting Fish to be taken by Trawl or Set Net composed of Trawl or Yarn of a fine texture, not less than ten fathoms in the ground before, double and towed with a crew of not less than one man from boat to boat, from the 1st of March to the 15th August.	Shesh River, (21st Feb., 1879.)	Malin Head District. Regarding Definition of Fresh Water Estuary as fixed by the late Special Commissioners on 21st Feb., 1884.
White District, (17th Oct., 1879.)	Prohibiting catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any of the tidal or fresh waters of District.	Between Clacka Head and Bellagha Point, (21st April, 1879.)	Dromahilly District. Prohibiting to catch or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout with any Net of greater length than 100 Yards on that part of the Sea Coast situated between Clacka Head and Bellagha Point, in the County of Londonderry.
Tidal Waters, and Lough Neagh and Bay, (11th Dec., 1879.)	Fish—Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on, or over any boat, net, or coveys, in the Tidal Waters of said District, which comprise the tidal portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the two points of the Tweedland Boundary between the Townlands of Drumahilly and Dromahilly in the County of Londonderry, and the Town of Fermanagh in the County of Antrim, at any time between the hours of	Tidal Waters, (21st Dec., 1879.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal waters of District between Dromahilly and Bellagha Point, in the County of Londonderry, with a Spout, Lough, Strath, or Gulf, except where the latter may be used solely as an auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for removing fish from any legal Water or Bay by the Owner or Occupier thereof.

No. 8.

the different Districts in Ireland on 31st December, 1884.

Appendix,
No. 8.

No.	Fresh Waters.	Angling with Down Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District.
1.	Same as Tidal, since between Duffry Island and Whitehead Head, which is between 11th August and 1st April.	Same as Nothing.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st day of Feb., are Bannahinch Water and Ward Rivers, between 14th Oct. and 1st Feb.	17th Oct. 1874. 21st July, 1882. 21st Jan. 1883.	1. Liffey, Boy, Vorty.
2.	Same as Tidal.	Same as Nothing.	Between 21st Sept. and 1st Feb., are Slieve Donard and 1st March.	23rd Dec. 1873. 2nd Oct. 1882.	2. Slieve Donard, Boy, Vorty, Boy.
3.	Same as Tidal.	Same as Nothing.	Between 21st Sept. and 1st Feb., are Slieve Donard and 1st March.	23rd Dec. 1873. 2nd Oct. 1882.	3. Slieve Donard, Boy, Vorty, Boy.
4.	Same as Tidal.	Same as Nothing.	Between 21st Sept. and 1st Feb., are Slieve Donard and 1st March.	23rd Dec. 1873. 2nd Oct. 1882.	4. Slieve Donard, Boy, Vorty, Boy.
5.	Same as Tidal.	Same as Nothing.	Between 21st Sept. and 1st Feb., are Slieve Donard and 1st March.	23rd Dec. 1873. 2nd Oct. 1882.	5. Slieve Donard, Boy, Vorty, Boy.
6.	Between 31st July and 1st May.	Same as Nothing.	Between 21st Sept. and 1st Feb., are Slieve Donard and 1st March.	23rd Dec. 1873. 2nd Oct. 1882.	6. Slieve Donard, Boy, Vorty, Boy.
7.	Same as Tidal.	Same as Nothing.	Between 21st Sept. and 1st Feb., are Slieve Donard and 1st March.	23rd Dec. 1873. 2nd Oct. 1882.	7. Slieve Donard, Boy, Vorty, Boy.
8.	Same as Tidal.	Between 15th October and 1st April.	Between 21st Oct. and 1st April.	23rd Dec. 1873. 2nd Oct. 1882.	8. Slieve Donard, Boy, Vorty, Boy.

We hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the By-Laws, Orders, &c., in force on 1st January, 1885, relating to the Salmon Fisheries of Ireland, as published in the London Gazette, and as the same are now in force.

TABLE SHOWING THE CLOSE SEASONS FOR SALMON AND TROUT IN

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Notes.
7. Klamath.	Leach Head to Downside Head, including Shasta.	Between Thompson Head and Leach Point, including the Shasta Island and all lakes and rivers and their tributaries running into the sea between mid-July and 15th April, both mid-days inclusive. Between Leach Point and Thompson Head, and all lakes and rivers and their tributaries running into Downside Head and points, over the River Main and its tributaries, 31st July and 15th January, both mid-days inclusive. In River Main and its tributaries, 15th September and 30th April, both mid-days inclusive. Between Thompson Head and Leach Head, and all lakes and rivers and their tributaries running into the sea between mid-July and 15th April, both mid-days inclusive. Between Leach Head and Thompson Head, and all lakes and rivers and their tributaries running into the sea between Thompson Head and the River Main and the Waters of the River and its tributaries, 15th August and 30th April, both mid-days inclusive. In the River Main and its tributaries, and all lakes running into mid-river, 1st October and 30th April, both mid-days inclusive. In Waters of the River and its tributaries, and all lakes running into mid-river, 15th July and 15th December, both mid-days inclusive.
8. Klamath.	Downside to Hays Head.	Between 31st July and 15th February, over the River Main and tributaries, and over between Kerry Head and Thompson Head, and between Leach Head and Hays Head, and all rivers running into the sea between these points. For River Main down to its mouth and tributaries, between 1st August and 1st June. Between Thompson Head and Kerry Head, and all rivers flowing into the sea between these points, between 15th September and 1st April. Between Leach Head and Hays Head, and all rivers running into the sea between these points, between 15th September and 1st May.
9. Galloway.	Hays Head to Byrne Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February, over the Galloway River and lakes and tributaries, which is between 31st August and 15th February.
10. Dalhousie.	Byrne Head to Pigeon Point.	Between 1st August and 15th February, over the Dalhousie and Galloway Rivers and lakes and tributaries. For Dalhousie and Galloway Rivers and tributaries, between 15th September and 1st July.
11. Douglas.	Pigeon Point to Downside Head.	Between 1st August and 15th February, over the Newmarket and Galloway Rivers and lakes and tributaries. For Newmarket River and tributaries, 31st August and 15th March; (Galloway River and tributaries, 15th September and 1st May; Dalhousie and Galloway Rivers and tributaries, 31st August and 15th February.
12. Dalhousie.	Downside to Comanac.	Between 15th August and 15th March, over the Thompson and Kerry Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.
13. Sigs.	Comanac to Hallsburn.	" 15th August and 1st February, over the Sigs River, its tributaries and lakes, which is between 31st July and 15th January.
14. Hallsburn.	Hallsburn to Ross.	" 15th August and 1st March, over the River Main and tributaries, which is between 15th September and 1st April.
15. Lethbridge.	Ross to Malin Head.	" 15th August and 1st Feb., and over the River Main, its tributaries, and the River Main and its tributaries, which is between 31st August and 1st April.
16. Lethbridge.	Malin to Downside Head.	Between 31st August and 15th April.
17. Coleridge.	Downside Head to Portpatrick.	" 15th August and 15th February.
18. Dalrymple.	Portpatrick to Donaghadee.	" 15th September and 15th March.

* Close Season for the District of Dalrymple, between the 15th January and 1st July, over the River Main and its tributaries, which is between the 1st August and 15th September and 1st July, and over the River Main and its tributaries, which is between 15th September and 1st June, in each year and over the River Main and its tributaries, which is between 15th September and 1st June.

TABLE showing the CHASE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT.

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Time.
174. Douglas,	Sherrice to Chaglar Head.	Between 15th August and 31st January.
175. Dundee,	Chaglar Head to Douglas.	Between Chaglar Head and Ballishan Point, County Louth, embracing all Loughs of the Lifford and Bann, into the coast between all points, even in the Antrim, Glenties, and the Bann and the Lifford, 28th August and 31st March, both mid days inclusive. In the Antrim, Glenties, and the Bann and their tributaries 28th August and 31st February, both mid days inclusive. Between Ballishan Point in County Louth, and Douglas in County Down, embracing all Loughs and Bays and their tributaries from the coast between mid points, 15th September and 31st March, both mid days inclusive.

REVENUE, THE TIDES AND FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES

Brit.	Boundary.	Dutch.
Adriatic.	Adriatic Bridge.	16th June, 1871.
Amagh.	Headwaters Bridge, between the townlands of Donagh and Anagh.	27th November, 1878.
Anagrough.	The bridge of stone at seaward side of Lough Russell, between the townlands of Cloughanish and Ummagran.	27th November, 1871.
Barrow.	The Bridge at Keshmonee, known as the Tronoluncheon Bridge.	10th January, 1865.
Barr.	The Down Stream end of Pleading Water, known as the Clatto.	12th November, 1878.
Barron.	The lowest Water or Dam used for navigation purposes, near St. Mullins, in County Cork.	26th March, 1894.
Blackwater.	A straight line drawn due north across road at townland boundary between townlands of Ballymagill, Glisk and Ballymonee.	15th March, 1875.
Boynon.	Eastern Point of Green Island at Cliffridge.	30th April, 1894.
Breke.	Valley Bridge Quay.	26th January, 1874.
Brookwood/Water and Wood, or Gough river.	South-easterly point of the Big Marsh in the townland of Lough Hill, Glend.	8th August, 1894.
Caragh.	The Caragh Bridge, being the bridge immediately seaward of the Salmon Weir.	19th January, 1881.
Carragee.	Carragee Bridge.	16th June, 1871.
Carrigrohane or Carrigrohane.	The Mill Dam west below the Bridge across said River, and known as St. John's Bridge.	15th August, 1881.
Don.	Williamstown Weir.	23rd May, 1879.
Dool or Adolston.	Adolston Bridge.	26th November, 1871.
Ennis.	Four Bridge where Donagh Bridge.	17th July, 1881.
Fenn.	The Railway Bridge across said River.	19th May, 1871.
Fingham.	The boundary between the townlands of Mayhem and Carrigrohane.	18th June, 1881.
Fish.	The Road leading through Killybeg from the Road leading from Ballymore to Ballymore by a line drawn in continuation of said Killybeg Road across River.	24th October, 1871.
Frogan.	The Bridge commonly known as the New Bridge, immediately below the Old House, at Kesh.	30th April, 1884.
Flack.	A straight line drawn in a westerly direction across river at townland boundary between townlands of Quaker and Donagh.	15th March, 1879.
Finn.	The boundary between the townlands of Donaghmore Glisk and Carrig.	16th June, 1881.
Gully or Gule.	The Stream called and known by the name of the Gully-Glen between the townlands of Gormanston and Donaghmore.	4th October, 1871.
Glenagh.	Coverhill's Bridge.	16th June, 1871.

River, the mouth of which has been defined in 1884, making with those enumerated in previous Reports, 159 in number.

District.	Thames of Elton.
Dublin.	Examination Water and Wood, or Swords River.

No. 8—continued.

the different Districts in Ireland on 31st December, 1884

No.	Fresh Waters.	Angling with Great Livers.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Salmon Trout &c.	Particulars of Success.
17	Same as Tidal.	Same as Nothing.	<p>Let Out, and Pick Out.</p> <p>Between Clapham Head and the bottom of the river of the mouth of the River Tames, all containing all the bottom of the river (i.e. the bottom of the river) the most of the river and the bottom of the river.</p> <p>Between Clapham Head and the bottom of the river of the mouth of the River Tames, all containing all the bottom of the river (i.e. the bottom of the river) the most of the river and the bottom of the river.</p>	Salmon Trout &c.	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412nd, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512nd, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612nd, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th

No. 9

[illegible]

of which have been defined to 31st December, 1884.

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Gundana, .	The bridge across river known as the Little Bridge near Ouyapoua, .	14th March, 1872.
Gybe, .	Lyon's Weir, .	20th May, 1872.
Unish, .	A straight line drawn in a north westerly direction across river from a point on township of Dawson, at the weir leading to Wilberforce, to a point on the township of Goodland, .	14th March, 1872.
Greggagh, .	A straight line drawn in a north westerly direction across river at the townland boundary between the townlands of Rahene and Ballylooney, .	10th March, 1872.
Leck, .	Adams Bridge, .	1st February, 1872.
Leone, .	The shallow at the head of the Pool, commonly called the Out Pool, .	10th July, 1872.
Lee, .	The Weir or Dam at the Water Works of Cork, known as the Water Works Weir, .	10th August, 1872.
Lilly, .	The bridge across river known as the Ballylooney Bridge, .	12th March, 1872.
Lilley, .	The Weir or Dam on said river known as the Island Bridge Weir, .	10th August, 1872.
Malpas, .	The bridge across river immediately opposite and across of the Adams Dam, .	10th August, 1872.
Malpas, .	A straight line drawn across river at right angles with its course at the boundary between the townlands of Goodland and Ballylooney, .	10th July, 1872.
Malpas or Dunsinno, .	Woolen Bridge at Dunsinno Mill, .	10th June, 1872.
Mosna, .	Mosna Bridge, .	10th June, 1872.
May, .	The foot of the falls immediately below the Weir at Rahene, .	10th July, 1872.
Moss, .	The Insulating Bridge, .	14th March, 1872.
Owens or Ballybeg, .	The Ballybeg Bridge on the High Road, .	10th June, 1872.
Shannon, .	The Weir or Dam known as the Chodally Mill Weir, .	2nd April, 1872.
Shinnah, .	The Castle Bridge near Newmarket, .	10th August, 1872.
Slaney, .	Banksway Bridge, .	1st February, 1872.
Sligo or Grevagh, .	The Mill Dam above Victoria Bridge, in town of Sligo, .	11th February, 1872.
Slieve or Connelagh, .	Seave Bridge, .	10th June, 1872.
Suir, .	A line drawn across river at and opposite to the most upstream part of the Cocknamet Weir, .	10th March, 1872.
Tallish, .	The mouth of river at Adlard Mill, November, 1872, by a straight line drawn in a north westerly direction across said river from a point on township of Tallish to a point on town land of Dromacnamahigh, .	1st February, 1872.
Tourig, .	The bridge known as the Two Mills Bridge, .	10th March, 1872.

APPENDIX No. 10.

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

47 and 48 Vic., c. 21.

STATEMENT of PROPERTY TRANSFERRED by the late TRUSTEES to the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS on the 29th September, 1884, under the above Act.

Cash Transferred.			Investments Transferred by Trustees to Benefit of Works.			Amount Due on Bonds Transferred.		
Cash.	Deposits Received and Sale of Furniture.	Total.	Consols.	New Three-per-Cents.	Total.	Overdue.	Not yet due.	Total.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2,284 4 5	784 4 5	3,068 10 11	3,263 17 5	37,866 0 8	41,130 17 5	2,585 11 8	8,354 9 5	10,939 12 11

APPENDIX No. 11.

TABLE showing Loans applied for and advanced under the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund Act during the period from 29th September to 31st December, 1884.

District.	No. of Applications.	No. of Approvals.	Amount of Loans applied for.	No. of Loans recommended.	No. of persons to whom Loans recommended.	Amount of Loans recommended.	No. of Loans actually issued.	Amount of Loans actually issued.	Loans classified or not periodical.	
									No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
ALDERNEY	3	3	32 0 0	3	3	32 0 0	—	—	1	10 0 0
DOVER	36	45	5,800 0 0	14	22	2,472 0 0	—	—	14	2,472 0 0
DOVER	70	70	1,200 18 0	8	14	128 0 0	—	—	8	128 0 0
DOVER	4	5	860 0 0	3	3	312 0 0	1	30 0 0	1	100 0 0
DOVER	12	15	2,750 0 0	8	0	1,500 0 0	1	200 0 0	8	1,000 0 0
DOVER	2	3	30 0 0	1	2	30 0 0	—	—	1	50 0 0
DOVER	1	1	18 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DOVER	6	8	185 0 0	3	6	120 0 0	—	—	3	150 0 0
DOVER	7	8	100 0 0	3	3	48 0 0	—	—	3	48 0 0
DOVER	2	3	265 0 0	1	1	300 0 0	—	—	1	250 0 0
TOTAL	189	195	10,625 18 0	69	69	5,250 0 0	2	200 0 0	38	5,512 0 0

APPENDIX No. 10.

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.
47 and 48 Vic., c. 21.

STATEMENT of PROPERTY TRANSFERRED by the late TRUSTEES to the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS on the 29th September, 1884, under the above Act.

Cash Transferred.			Investments Transferred by Trustees to Board of Works.			Amount Due on Bonds Transferred.		
Cash.	Deposit Receipts and Sale of Furniture.	Total.	Consols.	New Three-per-Cents.	Total.	Overdue.	Not yet due.	Total.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3,791 18 0	104 4 3	3,895 12 11	2,340 17 2	13,000 0 0	15,340 17 2	2,965 11 8	4,224 2 3	7,189 14 11

APPENDIX No. 11.

TABLE showing Loans applied for and advanced under the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund Act during the period from 29th September to 31st December, 1884.

County.	No. of Applications.	No. of Approvals.	Amount of Loans applied for.	No. of Loans recommended.	No. of persons to whom Loans recommended.	Amount of Loans recommended.	No. of Loans actually issued.	Amount of Loans actually issued.	Loans completed or not completed.	
									No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Armagh	3	3	22 0 0	1	1	10 0 0	—	—	1	10 0 0
Down	28	42	6,680 0 0	14	52	3,872 0 0	—	—	14	3,872 0 0
Donegal	79	68	1,245 15 0	8	14	315 0 0	—	—	8	315 0 0
Dublin	4	2	320 0 0	2	2	220 0 0	1	60 0 0	1	100 0 0
Galway	15	12	2,775 3 6	6	6	1,300 0 0	1	500 0 0	5	1,800 0 0
Leitrim	1	2	30 0 0	1	3	30 0 0	—	—	1	30 0 0
Louth	1	1	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan	6	2	150 0 0	2	6	120 0 0	—	—	2	120 0 0
Sligo	7	2	150 0 0	2	2	55 0 0	—	—	2	55 0 0
Wick	3	2	250 0 0	1	1	250 0 0	—	—	1	250 0 0
Total	129	123	10,823 15 6	59	75	5,545 0 0	2	550 0 0	26	4,243 0 0